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Palestinian women urge PLO unity

AMMAN (J.T.) — The general secretariat of the General Union of Palestinian Women (GUPW) concluded a three-day meeting here with a call on all Palestinian factions to settle their differences and convene the Palestine National Council (PNC) as early as possible. The meeting's call, contained in separate messages sent to the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Tunis, PNC Speaker Khaled Al Fakhour in Damascus and leaders of the various PLO factions, appealed to Palestinian leaders "in the name of all Palestinian women to shoulder the historical responsibility and join in a comprehensive Palestinian national dialogue and revive all Palestinian institutions, particularly the PNC." Inter-PLO differences have delayed the convening of the PNC, the Palestinian parliament-in-exile, which was scheduled to meet on Sept. 28.

Yamani in Cairo for oil talks

CAIRO (R) — Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani arrived in Cairo Tuesday to discuss prospects for the world oil market. Arab diplomats said that, apart from unpublished private trips, it was the first visit by a Saudi minister since the kingdom joined most Arab states in severing diplomatic relations with Egypt over its 1979 treaty with Israel. But the sources stressed that Sheikh Yamani was here in his capacity as a leading member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and not on any bilateral mission as a member of the Saudi royal cabinet. The visit by Sheikh Yamani, who was met at the airport by Egypt's oil minister, Abdul Hadi Kandil, was arranged before Jordan last Tuesday reestablished diplomatic relations with Egypt. — a measure the Saudis said should await an Arab consensus.

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Egypt invited to OIC talks

CAIRO (R) — Egypt, readmitted to the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) in January, has been invited to attend a conference of Islamic foreign ministers scheduled to be held in North Yemen in December, an Egyptian government statement said Tuesday.

Karami meets Perez de Cuellar

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami met for an hour Tuesday with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to discuss the situation in southern Lebanon. Francois Giuliani, the secretary-general's spokesman, said the discussion covered the prospects for an Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon and for an expanded role for the U.N. peacekeeping force in the south, as well as the question of humanitarian assistance to Lebanon.

Syria seeks role in Israeli pullout

WASHINGTON (R) — Syria said Tuesday the United States should help to secure an Israeli pullout from Lebanon because it was responsible for the invasion of June 1982. "It is sensible that the United States would contribute to a full Israeli withdrawal... because it is responsible (for) the Israeli invasion," Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Shara'a said in a television interview. He is in New York for the U.N. General Assembly.

Iraqi president sacks minister

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein Tuesday issued a decree sacking Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamed Alwan for negligence. The decree, read over Baghdad Radio, said Mr. Alwan, who was information minister in the late 1960s, was dismissed for negligence and irregular attendance at his post.

Sinn Fein officials questioned

BELFAST (R) — Eight officials of the Irish Republican Army's (IRA) political wing Sinn Fein, including its President Gerry Adams, a member of the British Parliament, were arrested Tuesday and held by police for five hours. Police picked them up in dawn raids on homes in Catholic West Belfast for questioning about the visit here last August of an official of the Irish-American fund-raising organisation Noraid, in defiance of a British ban.

Iran orders Afghan consulate closure

NICOSIA (AP) — Iran has asked Afghanistan to close down its consulate at Mashhad, regional capital of its north-eastern province of Khorasan bordering Afghanistan, with in a week. IRNA, the official Iranian news agency, reported Tuesday. The agency said the request was made in a letter sent by the Iranian Foreign Ministry to the Kabul government. The agency also said that the Iranian consulate general in Kabul has discontinued its operations and that not single Iranian staff remains in the consulate.

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Hussein meets Moroccan envoy in Hague King receives invitation to attend Arab summit

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

THE HAGUE (Agencies) — Morocco has invited Jordan to attend a special Arab summit next week to discuss the restoration of diplomatic relations between Jordan and Egypt, the Moroccan embassy said Tuesday.

An embassy spokeswoman said the invitation was made at a meeting Monday night between a personal envoy of Morocco's King Hassan and His Majesty King Hussein, who is on a three-day visit to the Netherlands.

The spokeswoman said the envoy, Abdul Hadi Boutaleb, had a 90-minute talk with King Hussein and Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat at Huis Ten Bosch palace, the residence of Queen Beatrix.

The spokeswoman was unable to give details of the talks or say whether the King had agreed to attend the summit in Morocco between Oct. 9 and 11.

King Hassan suggested on Sept. 29 that a special summit be held to discuss relations with Egypt and said he would send envoys to Arab heads of state to consult them on the summit.

King Hussein said in an interview with the New York Times Monday that he expected all Arab nations to resume diplomatic relations with Egypt.

Jordan and most of the Arab states, in line with an Arab summit resolution, severed diplomatic relations with Egypt in the wake of Cairo's signing of a separate peace treaty with Israel in 1979. Last Tuesday Jordan announced its decision to resume the relations.

In his interview with the New York Times, the King called Egypt a "fighter for Palestinian and Arab causes" and challenged Syria, Libya and other critics of Jordan's decision to debate it at an Arab summit.

Moroccan envoys are currently touring various Arab capitals with invitations for Arab leaders to attend the proposed summit. However, Syria has rejected the Moroccan call, describing it as a "cover for Jordan's violation of Arab summit resolutions."

Jordan has pointed out that the resolution to sever diplomatic ties with Egypt, adopted at the 1978 Baghdad summit, did only recommend to the Arab states that the relations be severed and was not made mandatory. Oman, Sudan and Somalia were the only Arab states that did not follow the recommendation and maintained diplomatic relations with Egypt.

King Hussein told the New York Times: "I have thrown down the gauntlet. I am prepared to come and discuss all these issues. History will judge who was acting in the Arab cause."

He also said he had notified most Arab leaders of his decision on Egypt before announcing it, and "I think I have a very good sense of what Arab leaders think of the issue."

Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor arrived in the Netherlands Tuesday, inspecting a Fokker aircraft. He is accompanied by Prince Claus of the Netherlands (right).

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Hikmat: King exposed Israeli falsehood

AMMAN (J.T.) — Acting Foreign Minister Taher Hikmat said Tuesday that His Majesty King Hussein's speech to Parliament Monday contained new elements in the Jordanian political stand.

He said that the King has exposed in his speech Israel's false claims of its desire for peace. The King also made it clear that the Israeli government is not qualified to offer any political settlement to the Middle East issue in view of its composition and the outcome of recent elections in Israel, the minister said. He added: "The Israeli government in its present form is therefore unable to take any step towards genuine peace."

"In fact, the present government of Israel is one with two heads and one in which the Likud Bloc embodies the Labour Party," the minister added.

"No doubt, King Hussein's exposure of the Israeli falsehoods is not only a decisive reply to Israel's claims but it is also a categorical reply to false rumours and statements by those who maintained that Jordan's restoration of relations with Egypt was an attempt to revive the Camp David agreement," Mr. Hikmat said.

King Hussein also made it clear that "the only way to break the deadlock in the issue and end Israel's intransigence, which is supported by the United States, is the convening of an international conference in which all U.N. Security Council members can take part along with the other concerned parties," the minister said.

In reply to a question about Israel's rejection Monday of Security Council Resolution 338 which provides for holding such a conference, the minister said that the rejection came to "underline the appraisal of observers that the new (Israeli) government will not be able to take any step towards peace since the moderate members of the government have no say in the future policies of the government."

Commenting on Arab reactions to Jordan's decision to restore diplomatic ties with Egypt, Mr. Hikmat said most of the Arab states maintain good and strong relations with Egypt in different fields, but the "reservation displayed by some Arab countries towards the Jordanian step is due to internal or external circumstances, facing these countries."

"Therefore, taking this into consideration," he said, "Jordan considers the overall reaction to its step as positive."

Chernenko attacks U.S. policy in Middle East

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko attacked U.S. policies in the Middle East and the Gulf Tuesday during talks with the president of South Yemen, Ali Nasser Mohammad.

The official news agency TASS said the two men agreed that Washington and Israel were "stepping up their aggressive course" in the Middle East, trying to crush "left-wing" Arab governments and spread U.S. influence throughout the region.

They also accused the U.S. of building up its forces in the Gulf and the Red Sea in order to be able to interfere in all the countries along their shores.

TASS said Tuesday's talks had concentrated on developments in the Middle Eastern region and on bilateral affairs. South Yemen is one of Moscow's closest allies among the Arab states.

Western diplomats said they believed the Soviet Union could be seeking to expand its use of South Yemen's naval facilities to counter the U.S. naval presence in the area.

A spokesman for the South Yemeni president refused to give any details about the talks or the reason for Mr. Nasser Mohammad's visit, which was not announced in advance.

TASS said Mr. Chernenko and Mr. Nasser Mohammad had voiced concern about what they called the continuing deterioration of the international situation because of actions by the United States.

"The incessant whipping up of the arms race by the U.S., its great power ambitions and its claims to the right to dictate its will to the world from positions of strength... increase the risks of nuclear war," they said.

During the talks Mr. Chernenko reaffirmed the Soviet demand for an international peace conference on the Middle East chaired by the two superpowers.

TASS said Mr. Nasser Mohammad had expressed full support for the Soviet proposal.

The Soviet Central Asian Republic of Kazakhstan.

The astronauts had a busy 34 weeks since they left Earth. Several unmanned cargo craft sent up with fresh supplies and mail.

Two crews visited them, one with India's first man in space, Rakesh Sharma, and the other with Svetlana Savitskaya, who made the first spacewalk by a woman.

Commander Kizim and Engineer Solovyov made a record six spacewalks, spending a total of over 22 hours outside the station while isolating and repairing a leaking fuel pipe.

As the crew approached the endurance record set by a previous Salyut team in 1982, Soviet media made clear the cosmonauts were tired and would return soon.

The descent craft, which earlier undocked from the Salyut-7 orbital station, touched down 160 kilometres east of Dzhezkazgan, in the Soviet Union.

He said he hoped arrangements for the conference could be agreed during the current session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

He said he would discuss the proposal with Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja and Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie when he went to New York later this week.

Mr. Thach said a preliminary meeting should be held between the Indonesian countries of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, China and ASEAN, which groups Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Brunei.

Those attending should be the three socialist Indochinese countries, the six members of ASEAN, China, the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and India, he said in an exclusive interview with Nippon Broadcasting System (NHK).

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3 Soviets end record stay in space

MOSCOW (Agencies) — The three Soviet cosmonauts who made history's longest space flight returned safely to Earth on Tuesday after almost eight months aboard the orbiting space station Salyut-7.

The official news agency TASS said Commander Leonid Kizim, engineer Vladimir Solovyov and researcher Oleg Atkov touched down in their Soyuz T-11 re-entry craft at 1:57 p.m. Moscow time (1057 GMT) in the Central Asian Republic of Kazakhstan.

A medical checkup carried out on touchdown showed that the cosmonauts got on well during the lengthy stay in zero gravity.

TASS said Tuesday marked the cosmonauts' 238th day in space, but TASS said the new endurance record was only 237 days because the crew was launched at 3:07 p.m. Moscow time Feb. 8, meaning the men spent 237 full days in space.

The news agency heralded the new record as an "outstanding achievement of Soviet space science" and said it was "a fitting gift for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the great patriotic war."

A message of greetings from the Communist Party Central Committee to the cosmonauts and all those involved in the record-breaking mission praised the workers from their achievements and wished them "fresh success in your important and responsible work in the name of peace and progress."

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Jordan, Ethiopia sign trade pacts

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Ethiopia Tuesday signed agreements to boost the exchange of trade between them and strengthen bilateral economic ties. The agreements were signed at the conclusion of talks over the past few days by teams led by visiting Ethiopian Minister of Foreign Trade Wole Chekol and Jordanian Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism Jawad Al Anani.

One of the agreements provides for an increase and diversification of the goods exchanged between the two countries, participating in trade fairs organised in either country and an exchange of visits by trade delegations representing the private and public sectors in Ethiopia and Jordan.

The two sides also signed an agreement to start a feasibility study on operating a maritime line between ports of both countries, and the central banks in both countries will make financial arrangements to settle payments in this respect.

Under another agreement, each side will import goods worth \$5 million from the other and the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company in Aqaba will supply Ethiopian business corporations and factories with at least 60,000 tonnes of fertilisers in 1985, of which 14,000 will be shipped this year.

The two ministers signed the agreements at a ceremony which was attended by members of the visiting delegation and senior Jordanian officials.

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Four GCC countries seek U.S. jet fighters

KUWAIT (AP) — Four Arab Gulf countries were reported Tuesday to be seeking purchase of ultra-modern U.S.-made F-16 jet fighters.

The newspaper Al Qabas said the United States promised to consider the requests next year.

Citing unidentified U.S. officials in Washington, the paper said the request for the F-16s was made by Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates.

The officials expressed the view that the Kuwaiti request would face "major difficulties" because of anticipated sharp objection from the Israeli lobby within Congress, but did not expect the same objection to the requests of Bahrain and the UAE, the paper claimed.

Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain and the UAE, together with Qatar and Oman, are members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), a regional collective economic and defence alliance. Of the six, Kuwait is the only one to have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and is the most outspoken critic of U.S.-Middle East policy.

Officials at the Kuwait Defence Ministry declined comment on the Al Qabas report.

According to the report, the Saudi Arabia has also requested additional F-15s of which it already has 62 planes. The American official was also quoted as saying the Saudi request would also face difficulties because "the Saudis are seeking the latest versions of these fighter bombers."

However, a delegation from the Pentagon was to visit the Gulf states after the U.S. elections to discuss the requests in detail, according to Al Qabas.

Shultz meet Gulf envoys

On Monday, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz told ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council that the United States intended to stay "fully engaged" in efforts to resolve Middle East conflicts.

Mr. Shultz, during a luncheon meeting with leaders of the six-nation council, said the United States shared their concerns about the Iran-Iraq war, the tanker war in the Gulf, Lebanon, Afghanistan, and Arab-Israeli differences.

"I want to assure you of the importance we attach to your region and our intention to stay fully engaged in trying to be as helpful as we can in resolving these great problems," Mr. Shultz told the GCC ministers.

The GCC ministers were in New York for the U.N. General Assembly meeting.

Mr. Shultz said the recently concluded nine-day Middle East tour by Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, showed "there is undoubtedly a long way to go before we can get what we all would like to see there." But the secretary of state said there had been recent "advances" in the

area, particularly Lebanon.

Israel confirmed during the weekend that it had dropped its condition for a simultaneous Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon to match any Israeli pullback. Israel is now asking that the Syrians do not move from current positions.

"There is now no question about the fact that Israel wants to withdraw promptly as it can," Mr. Shultz said Monday.

Mr. Shultz met privately with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir for an hour following the GCC luncheon.

Deputy Prime Minister Sheikh Sabah Ahmad Al Sabah of Kuwait, who delivered the GCC response to Mr. Shultz's remarks, said his group and the U.S. enjoyed a decades-old relationship, but the Palestinian issue cast a "shadow" on that relationship.

"It is imperative to attain a just solution for the problem of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to establish its independent state," he said. "Without this just solution, the security of the Gulf cannot be complete and its stability will not be perfect."

Of equal concern, he said, is the four-year-old Iran-Iraq war.

"The war between Iraq and Iran makes the region fraught with dangers," Sheikh Sabah said. "It may trigger off a major conflict between big powers."

"The Iran-Iraq war has its adverse effects on world economy and even the world monetary system," he added.



Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal (right) Bandar bin Sultan (left) with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on Monday (AP wirephoto)

Egypt scraps union with Libya, Syria

CAIRO (R) — The Egyptian Parliament voted Monday night to scrap the long-dormant union formed in 1971 between Egypt and its then-allies Libya and Syria.

The Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported.

President Hosni Mubarak said the tripartite alliance had become "a worthless piece of paper."

The so-called union of Arab Republics was set up in Benghazi but became redundant as relations between Cairo and the two other treaty members deteriorated.

To a further effort to dissociate itself from the Moribund Alliance, the Egyptian Parliament Sunday voted to replace the hawk, the emblem adopted for the union, with an eagle.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak said Monday that he recently warned Libya against "playing with fire" after Egypt learned of a plot to bomb the Aswan High Dam.

Mr. Mubarak made the comments in an interview with the daily newspaper Al Akhbar.

Egyptian newspapers last month said a Libyan pilot who defected to Egypt several months ago had confessed that he was part of a Libyan squad training to bomb the High Dam.

"We had ample information on the plot to strike the High Dam," Mr. Mubarak said in the interview. "The plot was real."

"Had the High Dam been hit it would have been an attack on our pride and we would have responded to the strike."

But Mr. Mubarak said he would have been reluctant to allow relations with any Arab country to reach such a stage and "so I issued a warning to the leaders in Libya saying to all clarity: 'Beware against playing with fire'."

Mr. Mubarak also renewed earlier charges that Libya some time ago planned to close the Suez Canal but did not mention the recent laying of mines in the Red Sea and Gulf of Suez, in which Egypt has said it suspected Libya was involved.

Eighteen ships have reported undersea explosions.

Mr. Mubarak, in a speech Sunday to a parliamentary committee of his ruling National Democratic Party, said he had warned Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi in a letter that Egypt would not remain silent in the event of an attack.

Commenting on a decision by Jordan to resume diplomatic relations with Egypt, Mr. Mubarak said he expected Iraq would follow suit.

"I do not believe Iraq will delay in taking this step," Mr. Mubarak said. "The truth is our relationship with (Iraqi President) Saddam Hussein and with Iraq goes beyond mere diplomatic relations."

Mr. Mubarak, who on Saturday begins his third year in office, said resumption of ties by any Arab country with Egypt did not mean that country would have to recognize the U.S.-sponsored Camp David accords that resulted in Egypt's 1979 peace treaty with Israel, nor would Egypt scrap the treaty.

Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati told the assembly: "Instead of adding a few more resolutions to the record of the regime occupying Palestine, let us put an end to the presence of its representatives in this world assembly."

Although he did not elaborate, Iran is expected to make a formal move later in the session to try to suspend Israel from the 75-nation body.

Apparently alluding to this, Mr. Velayati said: "A vote by the Islamic governments in favour of the Zionist non-entity's remaining in the United Nations will be totally unacceptable."

U.K. defence college team visit Jordanian army HQ

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the British Royal College of Defence Studies, now on a visit to Jordan, Tuesday called at the Army Headquarters and met with Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Fathi Abu Taleb.

Lt-Gen. Abu Taleb spoke during the meeting about Jordan's defence policy and other military issues of concern to Jordan and the United Kingdom.

The delegation also heard a briefing on the development of the

Jordanian Armed Forces. Attending the briefing was a number of senior army officers and British Ambassador to Jordan Alan Urwick.

The delegation grouping teachers and students of the college led by Admiral Bakster arrived here Monday on a visit to Jordan expected to last several days.

The delegation members will meet other officials and tour military institutions and archaeological sites in Jordan.

Iraqi commander says Iranian attack imminent

BASRA, Iraq (Agencies) — The commander of Iraqi forces along the Shatt Al Arab waterway said his troops kept a 24-hour watch on Iranian movements and would crush an expected Iranian offensive across the narrow channel.

Speaking to a group of foreign reporters at his headquarters near Basra, Major-General Saadi To'ma Al Jibouri said Monday an offensive was imminent.

But he added: "We are fully determined to crush and destroy any force as soon as it tries to cross the waterway."

The Tigris and Euphrates Rivers merge further up stream to form the 600-metre wide Shatt Al Arab, the major shipping channel at the head of the Gulf before it was closed at the start of the Iran-Iraq war four years ago.

"The offensive is very likely to take place any moment after the Iranians have massed over two-thirds of their forces in the southern sector, and opposite Basra in particular," Gen. Jibouri said.

Diplomats in Baghdad estimate Iran has gathered over 250,000 troops on the southern front to mount an offensive against the port city of Basra.

Iranian leaders have talked recently of a final battle to end the war, but there has been no clear indication of when it will be launched.

Gen. Jibouri said his troops kept a close watch 24 hours a day on Iranian movements across the Shatt Al Arab.

"The distance splitting the Iraqi forces from the Iranians is only the 600-metre-wide shaft, and any enemy soldier is within range of our light-machineguns," he said.

"The shaft is full of sharks and watersnakes that will kill those who escape the Iraqi fire," he warned.

The commander of Iraq's Third Army Corps, Maj. Gen. Maher Abed Al Rashid, told reporters Sunday Iran had massed 20 divisions to attack southern Iraq and he expected a new offensive to start within the next few weeks.

In Baghdad, the official news agency INA said President Saddam Hussein Monday discussed war developments with members of the military high command.

INA said the president had given instructions on several issues concerning the war front.

The meeting at Baghdad brought together Defence Minister Gen. Adnan Khairallah and other unidentified members of the general command of the Iraqi Armed Forces, according to INA.

Gen. Jibouri commands the newly formed special task force known as the Shatt Al-Arab Forces.

The Shatt Al-Arab Forces man a 75-kilometre front of the southern Iraqi sector.

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Shamir says no U.S. role yet on Lebanon

NEW YORK (R) — Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said after a one-hour meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz that the United States had not yet taken a mediation role on Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon.

Mr. Shamir had recently called for such mediation in an interview with the New York Times.

Asked Monday if the U.S. was mediating, he told reporters: "Not yet. We still have to explore all the possibilities for such a role, then we will decide together."

Israel wants to pull its forces out of southern Lebanon providing the "security of its northern border can be guaranteed," Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy was in New York Monday after visiting Middle East capitals, including Damascus, where he had talks with President Hafez Al

Assad.

The foreign minister said Israel would withdraw from Lebanon as soon as it had security.

A senior U.S. official said Mr. Shamir and Mr. Shultz referred to the Lebanon situation in their talks.

Referring to Mr. Murphy's Middle East visit, he said: "There is not yet and perhaps may not be a negotiating role for the United States."

He said that Mr. Murphy, in sounding out the views of Syria, Israel and Lebanon, had found considerable differences of view over how to resolve the Lebanon problem.

Mr. Shultz referring to hopes for withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon, said at a luncheon for the Gulf Cooperation Council earlier Monday that Mr. Murphy

had reported that there was "undoubtedly a long way to go before we can get what we would all like to see there."

Meanwhile a senior aid to former Defence Minister Moshe Arens said Monday that the militia Israel was training to take over control of South Lebanon was "worthless."

Moshe Sharon, who retired from his job as Arab affairs adviser when Mr. Arens was replaced by Yitzhak Rabin, told Israel Television that the South Lebanon Army would be unable to control South Lebanon once Israel withdrew and to prevent commando infiltration into the area.

"It is worthless because this unit is composed of soldiers who have no motivation. Most of them join because of the salary," he said.

CAEU opens meeting on statistics in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — A three-day meeting of the Arab Statistics Committee opened Tuesday at the Amman-based Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU).

CAEU Director Secretary General Mahdi Al Obaidi opened the 10th meeting which will discuss a working plan for the Arab Central Statistics Bureau in 1985

and CAEU's assistance in statistics-related affairs to less developed Arab countries.

In his opening speech, Dr. Obaidi reviewed the bureau's activities since its establishment in 1976.

At the opening session the Syrian representative was elected chairman of the meetings, and the Iraqi delegate as rapporteur.

Iran calls for Israel's removal from U.N. General Assembly

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Iran called for the ejection of Israel from the U.N. General Assembly and said the Muslim governments of Egypt and Morocco were foes of Islam.

Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati told the assembly: "Instead of adding a few more resolutions to the record of the regime occupying Palestine, let us put an end to the presence of its representatives in this world assembly."

Although he did not elaborate, Iran is expected to make a formal move later in the session to try to suspend Israel from the 75-nation body.

Apparently alluding to this, Mr. Velayati said: "A vote by the Islamic governments in favour of the Zionist non-entity's remaining in the United Nations will be totally unacceptable."

Israelis extend curfew

(Continued from page 1)

houses and inspected them. Meanwhile West Bank sources said the Israeli occupation authorities launched a campaign of arrests among the camp residents.

Kahane wants to expel the 1.3 million Palestinians who have lived since the 1967 Middle East war under Israeli rule in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

He also wants to deport the 650,000 Arab citizens who live within Israel's pre-1967 borders.

The local army commander, authorised to allow entrance into curfewed areas, agreed to let Kahane in because he did not believe the presence of the New York-born Rabbi would disturb the peace in the camp near Bethlehem, officials said.

Mujahedeen says rebels killed 102 Iranian Guards

PARIS (AP) — The People's Mujahedeen Organisation of Iran claimed Monday that 102 Revolutionary Guards were killed and 80 military vehicles destroyed in a week-long resistance campaign against Iran's revolutionary government.

The Paris office of the Mujahedeen claimed in a statement that during the campaign, 1.6 million leaflets and posters against the government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini were distributed in more than 50 cities and 80 military bases around Iran.

It said resistance cells supporting the Mujahedeen guerrillas clashed in 15 cities with the government's Revolutionary Guards.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	24-Hour News Headlines
17:00 Main Channel	6:00 BBC World Service
17:10 Koran	6:30, 7:20, 14:15 KHz
17:20 Cartoons	
17:30 Children's Programme	
17:40 South Pole	
17:50 Folklore Stories	
18:00 Agricultural Programme	
18:10 Programme Review	
18:20 News Programme	
18:30 News in Arabic	
18:40 News in Arabic	
18:50 Symposium on Cerebral Palsy	
19:00 Tomorrow's Programme Review	
19:10 Books and Authors	
19:20 News in Arabic	
19:30 Religious Programme	
19:40 Signing Off	
FOREIGN CHANNEL	24-Hour News Headlines
18:00 French Programme	6:00 BBC World Service
18:10 News in French	6:30, 7:20, 14:15 KHz
18:20 News in French	
18:30 News in French	
18:40 News in Arabic	
18:50 News in Arabic	
19:00 Three's Company	
19:10 Documentary	
19:20 News in English	
19:30 "V" (First Episode)	
RADIO JORDAN	24-Hour News Headlines
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM	6:00 BBC World Service
& party on 9560 KHz, SW	6:30, 7:20, 14:15 KHz
07:00 Light Music	
07:30 Newsweek	
08:00 Morning Show	
08:30 News Summary	
08:50 Morning Show	
09:00 News Bulletin	
09:30 News Summary	
09:50 Pop Session	
10:00 News Summary	
10:30 News Bulletin	
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22:50 News Bulletin	
23:00 News Bulletin	

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	AMMAN AIRPORT
EXHIBITION	This information is supplied by the information department at the Queen Alia International Airport (08) 53200, where it should always be verified.
* Exhibition of rare photographs on the life of Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian Independence Struggle at Yarmouk University, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.	ARRIVALS
* An exhibition of commercial banks at the University of Jordan until Oct. 2.	06:00 Cairo (MS)
* An exhibition of paintings by leading contemporary French artists at the French Cultural Centre until Oct. 10.	06:40 Karachi (PK)
"Iraqi Cultural Week" at the Palace of Culture at Hussein Youth City.	06:50 Doha (RJ)
CONCERT	07:30 Agaba (RJ)
* A concert by Iraqi musical band at 7 p.m. at the Palace of Culture at Hussein Youth City.	08:30 Doha (RJ)
VIDEO	08:40 Abu Dhabi, Kuwait (RJ)
* "Portrait" at 4:30 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.	08:50 Beirut (RJ)
FILM	12:35 Moscow, Sharjah, Abu Dhabi, Doha (GA)
* "Rainbow End (colour) at 8:00 p.m. at the Goethe Institute.	14:40 Kuwait (KU)
CULTURAL CENTRES	15:10 Jeddah (RJ)
Royal Cultural Centre - Tel: 6610267	15:10 Cyprus (RJ)
American Centre - 44371	15:10 Rio de Janeiro, Lisbon (IA)
American Centre Library - 41520	17:00 Paris, Damascus (AF)
British Council - 36147-8	17:10 Athens (RJ)
French Cultural Centre - 37009	17:35 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)
Goethe Institute - 41992	17:35 London, Paris (RJ)
Soviet Cultural Centre - 44203	17:40 New York, Amsterdam
Spanish Cultural Centre - 24049	17:40 Madrid, Geneva (RJ)
Turkish Cultural Centre - 39777	18:30 Rome (RJ)
Haya Arts Centre - 665195	18:30 Bangkok (RJ)
Hussein Youth City - 667181	19:25 Beirut (MEA)
V.W.C.A. - 41793	19:30 Frankfurt (LH)
Amman Municipal Library - 664251	00:45 Cairo (RJ)
University of Jordan Library - 843355	01:10 Baghdad (RJ)
MUSEUMS	DEPARTURES
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes worn over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 15th centuries). The Roman Theatre, 18:41	09:10 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
	09:45 Cairo (RJ)
	09:50 Beirut (RJ)
	09:55 Istanbul, Amsterdam (KLM)
	09:55 Cairo (MS)
	09:55 Athens (MEA)
	09:55 Athens (OA)
	09:55 Damascus, Rome (Alitalia)
	09:55 Karachi (PK)
	11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
	11:30 Athens (RJ)
	12:15 Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ)
	12:30 London, Zurich (SW)
	12:30 Paphos (RJ)
	12:30 Cyprus (RJ)
	14:30 Doha, Abu Dhabi, Sharjah, Moscow (GA)
	15:40 Kuwait (KU)
	16:40 Jeddah (SV)
	19:10 Baghdad (IA)
	19:30 Kuwait (RJ)
	19:40 Doha (RJ)
	19:45 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by the information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53200, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:00	Cairo (MS)
06:40	Karachi (PK)
06:50	Doha (RJ)
07:30	Aqaba (RJ)
08:30	Doha (RJ)
08:40	Abu Dhabi, Kuwait (RJ)
08:50	Beirut (RJ)
12:35	Moscow, Sharjah, Abu Dhabi, Doha (GA)
14:40	Kuwait (KU)
15:10	Jeddah (RJ)
15:10	Cyprus (RJ)
15:10	Rio de Janeiro, Lisbon (IA)
17:00	Paris, Damascus (AF)
17:10	Athens (RJ)
17:35	Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)
17:35	London, Paris (RJ)
17:40	New York, Amsterdam
17:40	Madrid, Geneva (RJ)
18:00	Rome (RJ)
18:30	Cairo (RJ)
19:30	Bangkok (RJ)
19:30	Beirut (MEA)
19:50	Frankfurt (LH)
20:45	Cairo (RJ)
21:10	Baghdad (RJ)

DEPARTURES

10:00	Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
10:45	Cairo (RJ)
11:30	Beirut (RJ)
12:35	Istanbul, Amsterdam (KLM)
13:00	Cairo (MS)
15:10	Aqaba (RJ)
15:15	Beirut (MEA)
15:30	Athens (GA)
16:00	Damascus, Rome (Alitalia)
16:40	Karachi (PK)
18:00	Vienna, New York (RJ)
18:30	Athens (RJ)
19:15	Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ)
19:30	Larnaca, Zurich (RJ)
19:30	Paphos (RJ)
19:30	Cyprus (RJ)
20:30	Doha, Abu Dhabi, Sharjah, Muscat (GA)

06:00	Kuwait (KU)
06:40	Jeddah (SV)
06:50	Baghdad (IA)
07:30	Kuwait (RJ)
08:40	Dhahran (RJ)
08:50	Beirut (RJ)

20:15	Jeddah (RJ)
20:30	Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
21:10	Cairo (RJ)
21:30	Bangkok (RJ)

MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:

* Kota Wisata
* Jeddah Crown
* Eilat
* Rakhov
* Nedlloyd Yan
* Tundud
* Ocean Envoy

Amn Kavar and Sons Company, Tel: 22324 (six lines) at your service.

MONEY EXCHANGE

	Local sell/buy rates in J.S.
Belgian franc	64.2/ 64.6
Dutch guilder	115.6/ 116.3
Egyptian guinea	325.3/ 329.3
French franc	42.7/ 42.9
Israeli sheqel	366/ 370.8
Italian lire (for 100)	161.4/ 162.3
Japanese yen (for 100)	161.4/ 162.3
Kuwaiti dinar	132.3/ 134.3
Lebanese lira	53.8/ 55.1
Omani rial	114.0/ 114.8
Qatari riyal	109.1/ 109.7
Saudi riyal	111.9/ 112.4
Swiss crown	46/ 46.3
Swiss franc	158.1/ 159.1
Syrian lira	45.2/ 46.1
UAE dirham	108.3/ 108.9
U.K. sterling pound	4.93/ 4.96
U.S. dollar	3.97/ 3.99
W. German mark	130.7/ 131.5

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be relatively hot, with northerly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Low/high temperature in deg. C
Amman	18/31
Aqaba	23/36
Deserts	18/24

New five year plan will ease unemployment of engineers, Nijem says

AMMAN (Petra) — Unemployment amongst engineers in Jordan is resulting from the near completion of the current five year plan projects and the world economic recession, Minister of Public Works Rayef Nijem said Tuesday.

Dr. Nijem, who was speaking at a ceremony where 95 fresh graduate engineers took the oath, added that the ministry has succeeded in finding 60 job opportunities for new engineers during this year.

The government has embarked on the preliminary steps to draw up the third five year plan, which will provide opportunities of work for old and fresh engineers in view of the large number of projects it includes, Dr. Nijem said.

The ministry's budget for 1985 calls for optimism due to the large construction projects proposed for implementation, Dr. Nijem added.

PSD to establish new police divisions, Shmeisani station in

AMMAN (Petra) — Public Security Director Major General Diab Youssef Tuesday decided to establish two police divisions, one in Ma'an with its headquarters in Ma'an Governorate Police Directorate and another one in Ajlun with its headquarters in Ajlun Police Directorate. Maj. Gen. Youssef also decided to establish a police station in Shmeisani with its headquarters in the Najda Police Centre.

The decision to establish these new divisions were taken to cope with the growing number of people in these areas and the construction development in Ma'an Governorate and Ajlun district and to raise the standard of services to citizens, PSD sources said Tuesday.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Lower House to convene Wednesday

AMMAN (Petra) — The Lower House of Parliament Wednesday will hold a meeting at the Parliament's premises under the chairmanship of House Speaker Akef Al Fayez.

Cabinet forms transport delegation

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has formed a delegation to take part in the Arab communications and transport ministers meeting to be held in Algiers on Oct. 7. The delegation is to be led by Transport Minister Taher Hikmat who will be accompanied by two senior aides.

Yousef to participate at police conference

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has approved the formation of the Jordanian police delegation to the meetings of the International Police Commanders Conference, due to be held in Salt Lake City in the United States on Oct. 20. Jordan's delegation to the six day conference will be headed by Director of Public Security Major General Diab Youssef.

Jordan to attend broadcasting meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan will take part in the twelve day meeting of the General Assembly of the Asian Broadcasting Union, which will be held in Tokyo on Oct. 30, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra said. Representing Jordan in the meetings will be Director of Jordan Broadcasting Service Nasoub Al Majall and two senior officials.

U. of J. receives manuscripts, books

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Jordan's documents and manuscripts centre has recently received a collection of books and manuscripts, photocopied on microfilm, from various libraries in the West Bank, the centre's director, Mohammad Adnan Al Bakhit, said Tuesday. The centre also received 230 books in English from the British Council in Amman, in addition to a number of books from the French Centre in Damascus, Dr. Bakhit added.

King receives invitation

(Continued from page 1) Hague Monday on a three-day state visit. The King began talks immediately after arrival with Dutch Foreign Minister Ruud Lubbers and Foreign Minister Hans Van den Broek.

A Dutch Foreign Ministry spokesman said the King explained at length Jordan's revival of diplomatic relations with Egypt.

The spokesman said the Dutch government had expressed its satisfaction at the Jordanian decision to restore relations with Egypt.

The King also discussed recent sharp criticism of United States policy towards Israel by Jordan's Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri at the U.N. General Assembly.

King Hussein visited the Fokker aircraft manufacturing company in Amsterdam Tuesday and later made a flight in a Fokker F-27 maritime aircraft. He was also visiting the International Court of Justice in the Hague.

The King and Queen leave Wednesday for a private visit to Sweden.

In an interview with Jordan Television, Prime Minister Obeidat, who attended the King's meeting in the Hague, described the talks as frank and useful. He said that the two sides discussed scopes of cooperation between Jordan and the Netherlands especially in technical fields and joint industrial ventures.

The two sides also discussed political issues and current international efforts for the establishment of a just and comprehensive Middle East settlement, Mr. Obeidat said.

In the talks, King Hussein explained Jordan's views vis-a-vis the Middle East question and its demand for a total Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands in exchange for peace. The two sides exchanged views on international developments and the current efforts for effecting a withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon, the Iran-Iraq war and subjects being discussed by the U.N. General Assembly sessions.

Talks between the two sides were to resume Tuesday evening.

had been located.

"On that subject we would have nothing to say under any circumstances," he said.

In a separate development, a Western military source said all six Americans serving with a United Nations "Observer Group Beirut" unit have left the Lebanese capital for security reasons.

"There was a specific threat," he said, declining to elaborate. The source asked not to be identified by name.

The observer group was set up in 1981 to monitor the Beirut ceasefire that followed Israel's invasion of Lebanon. The source said the six Americans left on Sunday.



Dr. Hisham Al Khatib (head of table), chairman of the board of directors of the South Cement Company holds a press conference Tuesday during which he announced the production, marketing and new plans of the company (Petra photo)

New Islamic Chief Justice takes office

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued endorsing the cabinet's decision appointing Sheikh Mohammad Muhelien as Chief Islamic Justice as of Monday. Sheikh Muhelien succeeds the late Sheikh Ibrahim Al Qattan who passed away on Thursday Sept. 20.

Labour Ministry requests workers to delay permit applications

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Labour Ministry has issued an appeal to non-Jordanian workers wishing to apply for work permits to delay submitting their applications for a while until the labour office has completed processing the previous applications, presented on the last day of September, the deadline for non-Jordanians to obtain work permits.

On the last day of September employment offices received 2,000 applications by workers wishing to avoid paying fines for delay after the deadline, according to the director of the Amman Labour Office Jaber Karam. He said that all those applying for permits from now on will have to pay fines for the delay. He estimated that there are still 15,000 workers in Jordan who have so far failed to obtain permits and he said that their employers will have to pay fines at the rate of JD 30 for every month of delay.

RSS hosts pan-Arab talks on oil research centres

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-day pan-Arab conference on Arab scientific and oil research centres was opened at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) Tuesday.

Speaking about the objectives of the meeting, director of the painting and oil products division at the RSS Ya'qoub Fakhouri said that it aims at drawing up a directory including information about all institutions, including the RSS, which have laboratories for testing mineral oils and oil products.

Mr. Fakhouri added that a number of important projects have been selected and will be presented to the conferees for discussion. Once encouraging results are reached, the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) will finance them, Mr. Fakhouri said.

OAPEC has decided to hold such a meeting annually in Arab countries by rotation, with the aim of acquainting participants with the oil research centres and to give them an opportunity to exchange information.

Taking part in the meetings are representatives from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Qatar, Egypt and Jordan.

Anani to head trade delegation on visits to Turkey, Bulgaria

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism Jawad Al Anani will visit Turkey Wednesday at the head of Jordan's side to the Jordanian-Turkish joint committee meeting due to start on Thursday.

The committee's four-day meeting will be devoted to studying the course of progress in economic and trade relations between the two countries and ways to develop these relations.

The delegation accompanying Dr. Anani groups representatives from the ministries of trade, industry, tourism and the Amman Chambers of Industry and Trade, the Jordan Phosphates Mines Company and the Central Bank of Jordan.

Old collection of Gandhi photographs illustrates significant Indian events

AMMAN (J.T.) — Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran Tuesday opened at the university campus an exhibition of photographs on the life of Mahatma Gandhi, the Indian leader who successfully fought for the end of British rule in India through non-violent means.

The three-day exhibition, marking the 115th birth anniversary of Gandhi, is organised by the Indian embassy in cooperation with the Yarmouk University.

The photographic exhibition includes some of the oldest collections in the Indian national archives and cover some of the most significant events in the history of India and the life of Gandhi and his struggle for independence from Britain.

At the outset of Tuesday's inauguration ceremony, the Indian ambassador to Jordan, Pyare Lal Santoshi, welcomed the gathering of Jordanian and Indian personalities and students from the university.

A feature film on Gandhi was also screened in connection with Tuesday's ceremony.

The photographic exhibition remains open Wednesday and Thursday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Friends of the Police Society focuses on close cooperation between citizens, law enforcers

AMMAN (Petra) — The Friends of the Police Society endeavours to be a centre for detailed studies about reasons for crimes and methods of combating them, chairman of the society Dheifallah Al Humoud has said in an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

Mr. Humoud said that no progress and development can be made in the absence of stability and security and called for further cooperation by the various information media with the society for achieving its aspirations and objectives.

The society's secretary, Dr. Ahmad Khalaf, also spoke about the philosophy of the society saying that it closely cooperates with the Public Security Department and looks forward to meeting with the Arab Bar Association, the General Union of Voluntary Societies and the social defence societies.

Speaking about the aspirations of the society, Dr. Khalaf said that it intends to issue a magazine which will include all studies and proposals pertaining to combating crime, respecting the law, and will hold seminars to discuss reasons behind crimes and means of dealing with them.

Regarding the society's objectives, Dr. Khalaf said that it aims at consolidating cooperation and strengthening relations between citizens and policemen to ensure the maintenance of law and regulations in the various sections of society.

The citizen and the policeman are the basis for laying down the cornerstone of stability in society, since the major target of both is the human being, who constitutes the major wealth of the country, Dr. Khalaf said.

To achieve continuous interaction between citizens and policemen, the society will encourage taking initiatives, voluntary work and shouldering responsibility, Dr. Khalaf added. "We shall also work on directing investment of capacities and human resources through well-planned and organised programmes," he concluded.

Cement factory explores markets as output rises

AMMAN (Petra) — The two lines of production at the South Cement Company (SCC) are in operation and their annual production now stands at two million tonnes, the chairman of the company's board of directors, Dr. Hisham Al Khatib announced here Tuesday.

Speaking at a press conference, Dr. Khatib said that the whole factory project was completed by a Japanese contracting firm three months ahead of schedule and at a cost less than that included in the feasibility study.

Originally, the cost of building the factory was estimated at JD 115 million but it was built for JD 110 million, and the first line of production became operational last March while the second line went into operation in July of this year, Dr. Khatib said.

The company's financial situation is strong and all projects are financed through revenues from cement sales by the factory itself without outside assistance, and there were no additional expenses at the time of starting operation, Dr. Khatib added.

High quality

The company's cement production, he said, is of high quality and samples of its production have been tested by several international laboratories which

AOSM elects secretary general

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Organisation for Standardisation and Metrology (AOSM) Tuesday elected Dr. Mahdi Hannunah as the organisation's secretary general to succeed Dr. Thafer Al Sawaf whose term expires at the end of October 1984.

Concluding its four day meetings, the AOSM General Committee adopted 24 new unified Arab specifications in the fields of documentation, information, food and electric products in addition to truck containers. It also approved the organisation's plans and budget for the year 1985.

New markets

He said that the factory produces nearly 3,000 tonnes daily, 50 per cent of capacity, but the company has now opened three centres to market its product in Tabbok, Qirayat and Sikaka in northern Saudi Arabia, and hopes that exports will increase.

The SCC will soon conduct contacts with cement importers in Kuwait, Egypt, North Yemen, Ethiopia in addition to Saudi Arabia to increase its exports to these countries, Dr. Khatib said.

The SCC is an integrated development project where 250 housing units have been built to house the workers at the cost of JD 4 million. The company, he said, has laid a water pipe to feed the factory and built two pumping stations at the cost of JD 1 million, and at the moment the ministry of public works is busy opening a 24-kilometre road linking Ras-hadih, where the factory is located, with the Desert Highway to Aqaba.

Dr. Khatib said that the company's capital is JD 67 million and its shareholders number 57,000.

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Prince Mohammad celebrates birthday

AMMAN (Petra) — Tuesday marked His Highness Prince Mohammad's 44th birthday. Prince Mohammad was born in Amman on Oct. 2, 1940 and has been made Regent on several occasions during the King's absence from the country.

Prince Mohammad, who serves as the King's personal representative, had earlier served as chairman of the Tribal Affairs Council upon appointment by King Hussein.

Prince Mohammad chairs the Higher Tourism Committee which plans tourism activities in Jordan and is also chairman of the Royal Shooting Club and the Jordanian Chess Federation.



Prince Mohammad

Second Century voting tribes leave their mark on North Theatre steps of Jerash

This is the second in a series of five articles describing the history of the Graeco-Roman city of Jerash and the restoration work being carried out under the Jerash International Project. In this article Mr. Khouri reviews the North Theatre, its past uses and the current renovation work in this area of the city.

Text and Photos
By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

JERASH — At the northern end of Jerash, American, British and Australian teams of the Jerash International Project have jointly worked the area in and around the North Theatre, the North Decumanus and the North Tetrastylon.

The North Theatre had been identified as early as 1806, when the German scholar Ulrich Jasper Seetzen was the first Westerner to "rediscover" Jerash. But the theatre had never been excavated.

The 1982-83 excavations have produced a thorough sequence of the area's development during Jerash's years of splendour, in the 2nd and 3rd Centuries A.D. The original theatre, dedicated in 165/66 A.D., was an odeon, or a small, probably covered, theatre or recital hall used for more modest purposes than the city's larger South Theatre. Another such odeon can be seen in Amman, next to the large Roman theatre in the heart of the modern city.

Inscribed on some of the seats in the original 14-row auditorium of

the Jerash North Theatre are nine names that probably represented the voting tribes. *Phylai*, in the *boule*, or city council, Mr. Julian Bowsher, who headed the British team, suggests this may verify the use of the *odeion* as the city's *bouleuterion*, or city council chamber. The inscribed tribal names are all of Olympian gods, except for one tribe named after the Roman Emperor Hadrian, who visited Jerash in 129/30 A.D.

Most Roman cities throughout the eastern provinces of the empire had a *boule*, or city council, typically composed of 50 representatives from each of 10-12 tribes, making for a city council of some 500-600 members.

Theatre expansion

The theatre was expanded in the first quarter of the 3rd Century A.D., and, according to a newly discovered inscription, dedicated sometime between 222-235 A.D. The expansion involved adding eight rows of seats, thereby doubling the theatre's capacity to some 1,600 spectators.

The stage area was substantially rebuilt. The original *scenae frons*, or stage wall, was dismantled and replaced by a larger, more complex *scenae frons*. This included an inner *scenae frons*, facing the audience, and an outer *scenae frons*, overlooking the *porico* and the "plaza" along the North Decumanus street.

The top row of seats of the earlier theatre was transformed into a broad passageway, or *praecinctio*, that allowed the audience to move laterally between the upper and lower sections.

People entered or exited the theatre through at least four, and perhaps eight, external *monitoria*. These were vaulted internal passageways passing under the upper



One of the names of the city's voting tribes inscribed on the seats of the North Theatre

behind the stage area, was dismantled and replaced by a larger, more complex *scenae frons*. This included an inner *scenae frons*, facing the audience, and an outer *scenae frons*, overlooking the *porico* and the "plaza" along the North Decumanus street.

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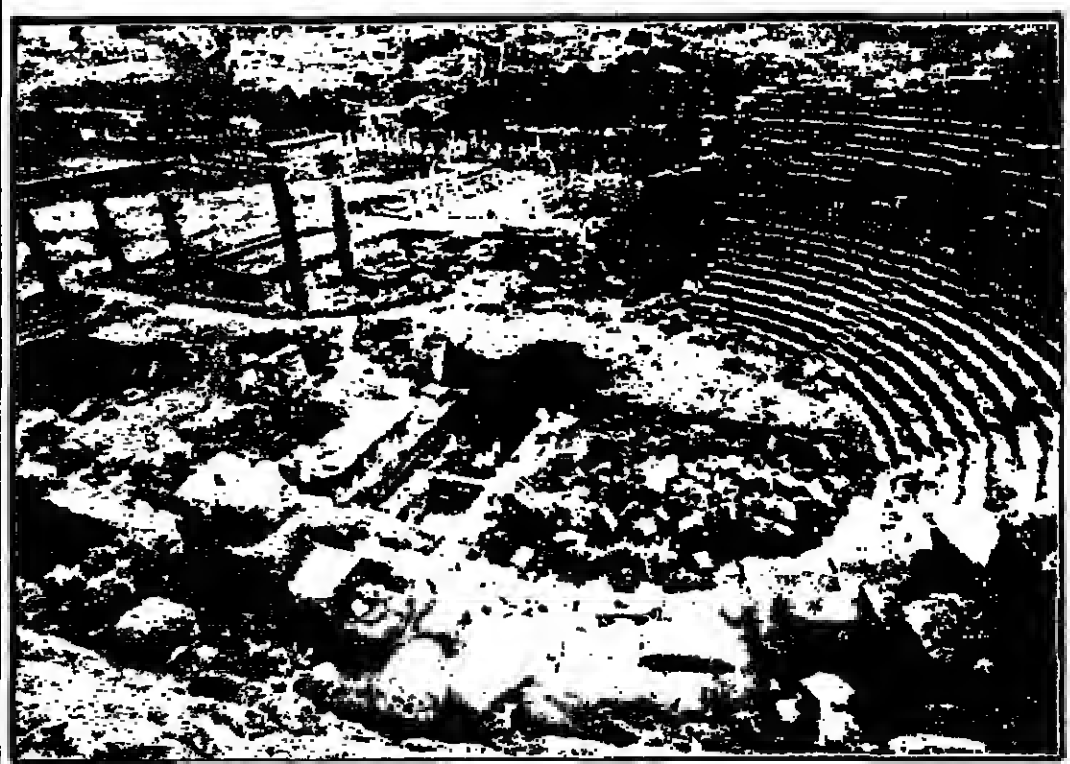
People entered or exited the theatre through at least four, and perhaps eight, external *monitoria*. These were vaulted internal passageways passing under the upper

rows of seats and through the thick exterior wall of the theatre. The audience could also enter the theatre through two double passageways, or *paradoi*, on both sides of the stage. The two arches *paradoi* west of the stage are best preserved today. Immediately above the *paradoi* were the *tribunalia*, or the tribunals where more elaborate seats were reserved for special guests and the sponsors of the events that took place in the theatre.

The "plaza" in the north of the theatre, along the North Decumanus street, is something of an illusion, for the width of the street does not change as it passes in front of the theatre. Rather, the effect of a plaza is produced by the presence along the north side of the street of a 12-metre-high colonnade of six Corinthian columns (five of which still stand), on the same line as the six-metre-high Ionic colonnade along both sides of the street. The Ionic colonnade is also interrupted in front of the theatre along the south side of the street, adding to the effect of an open plaza in front of the theatre.

White marble statues decorated the interior of the theatre, as evidence by the remains of some white marble herms. These were almost life-sized representations of an idealised Greek youth's head, with a stylised, tapered body. The 2nd Century A.D. Roman herms found in Jerash were copies of 4th Century B.C. Greek originals.

The theatre is now being restored by a team headed by Canadian architect John Stewart, assisted by Belgian architect Rick Pilen.



General view of the North Theatre during excavations last year.

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Peres the menace

WE ARE not interested in entering a slanging match with the Israelis over Jordan's position vis-a-vis the question of peace in the Middle East. That position has been consistently based on U.N. resolutions and international law and clearly defined by the reality of the situation in the area. And as such, the reaction of Shimon Peres, the Israeli prime minister, to the King's speech in Parliament Monday proves only too well the falsehood of Israel's repeated calls for peace negotiations, especially the latest.

Peres probably was, or intended to sound, angry when he said that "17 years had passed since Jordan attacked Israel on the mistaken premise that it could defeat Israel. No one gets a prize for making mistakes and no compensation is paid for aggression." But that is not the way to interpret his statement. The reference there is clear: Israel's main interest is in retaining the land it occupied in 1967 as a reward for its superior performance in battle that year. The talk about Jordan attacking Israel "on the mistaken premise that it could defeat Israel" is but another big falsehood. Search the trashcan of history and you will find it replete with all those dirty tricks and claims employed by the Zionists to achieve their territorial ambitions and hegemonic designs in the area over the past years. The Jordanian army fired not a bullet on Israel before the latter started its aggression against Egypt, with which we had a defence pact, on June 5, 1967 — and Peres and all the others know it.

In further saying "peace is not a matter of doing favours," Peres did not have to be wrong; as an Israeli prime minister, small or big, could be expected to understand the meaning of Edmund Burke's philosophical argument that "Magnanimity in politics is not seldom the truest wisdom, and a great empire and small minds ill go together." But for Peres to threaten Jordan if the Kingdom will not accept his terms, it is really something else. We have heard the story before — from Gen. Sharon.

By demanding the return of the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of Palestinian rights, Jordan does not seek favours from the Israelis, as Peres might think. These are our basic rights as endorsed by the U.N. and the international community. On the other hand, it is another question if Peres thinks we are doing him a favour by offering peace along U.N. resolutions. If he does, what reason is there to doubt that the Begin legacy lives on?

Premier Peres had better get his act right. He can say what he wants, and even order his troops to attack us. But he won't win. The course of history suggests otherwise.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Committed to the national cause

IN HIS speech to parliament Monday King Hussein was careful to reaffirm Jordan's commitments to the Arab Nation and its causes, and to preserving Palestinian people's rights in their homeland. He said that Jordan will not give up an inch of Arab territory and will continue the struggle to regain Arab rights in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights.

It is because these principles stem from the message of the Great Arab Revolt and because the leaders of Jordan are pursuing efforts to put them into practice that no threats, conspiracies or intimidations have succeeded in diverting Jordan from its right course.

Jordan, as King Hussein made it clear in his speech, has no double dealings with others. And it has guidelines passed on to it from the leaders of the Great Arab Revolt and which it continues the struggle to achieve. In his speech, King Hussein was careful to point to the struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese people to regain freedom and exposed Israel's drive to impose hegemony over Arabs and its expansionist designs in their lands. He also paid tribute to Egypt for its national stands which require a reciprocal move from the Arab countries and deserves appreciation for its support of and interaction with Arab issues.

King Hussein also pointed to the endeavours of the government on the domestic front and Jordan's efforts to strengthen its army in defence of the whole Arab Nation.

Al Dustour: King unveils Israel's deception

IN HIS speech to the joint houses of parliament, King Hussein said that Jordan will not be taken in by Israel's deception and political manoeuvres. If Israel wants to achieve peace, he said it should announce its commitment to the U.N. Security Council resolutions and embark on implementing them. The King reiterated Jordan's total commitment to help the Palestinian people in their steadfastness in the face of Israel's arbitrary measures and in their struggle to regain freedom.

In its drive to cement Arab relations, the King said Jordan has decided to restore its diplomatic ties with Egypt in appreciation of that country's national stands and its people's sacrifices over the years in the service of the Arab Nation. King Hussein voiced Jordan's support for convening an Arab summit meeting which would pave the way for ending inter-Arab differences and bring about unity among Arab ranks. Such a conference would mobilise Arab countries' efforts to support Iraq in the face of Iranian aggression and would stop Israel's measures directed against the Palestinian and Lebanese people.

King Hussein referred to the principles of the Great Arab Revolt from which he said, Jordan derives its present policies. These calls for Arab unity and freedom, and for this to happen there must be a strong Jordanian army which the government is trying to build and provide with the most sophisticated weapons to defend the nation.

Sawt Al Shaab: Firm by our commitments

IN KING Hussein's speech to the houses of parliament Monday one can easily detect the message: Jordan stands firm by its commitments to the Arab Nation. In fact, the speech was a guideline for the government's policies on the domestic and external level. It underlined the country's determination to pursue the implementation of principles included in the message of the Great Arab Revolt. As to the Palestinian problem, King Hussein made it clear that Jordan will remain committed to help the people in the occupied Arab lands in their struggle and their steadfastness in the face of the Israeli measures. Also Jordan will continue the dialogue with the PLO to reach a common formula on future action.

For the sake of bolstering Arab solidarity, King Hussein said Jordan has extended support to Iraq, which is fighting an enemy of the Arab Nation and is supporting the Gulf states in the face of Iranian threats. Jordan has been doing all that it can to help Lebanon regain peace and stability and it has been keen on calling for the convening of an Arab summit where all issues can be tackled and settled.

In a drive to cement Arab ranks, Jordan has restored its relations with Egypt in appreciation of that country's efforts to regain Arab rights and its interaction with Arab issues. Above all this, King Hussein reiterated Jordan's call for the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East and the return of Arab rights.

Francoise: A new European phenomenon

By Musa Keilani

"FRANCOISE" WAS a French nurse who came to Beirut three years ago, and her body was found riddled with Israeli bullets eight days ago in an Arab dinghy, near Sidon, as she was planning an attack on Israeli forces.

What were the motivational factors which influenced 22 year Francoise to inflict wounds rather than heal wounds, as she was trained and assigned, being a staff member of "Medics Sans Frontieres", which is run by volunteers with strong humane perspectives to alleviate the sufferings of others irrespective of racial, creedal or lingual differences.

Francoise was a phenomenon of the new changes that will take place in a decade among the new generations of Europeans, who liberated their souls from mythical European guilt feeling inculcated by hostile opinion makers.

Francoise's letter to her sister in Nice refers, "I feel a strong urge to achieve myself; I need to release my full potential, my medical care has

been so far confined to being sedative compared to the drastic cure I am planning to do."

One of the main factors that influenced Francoise and a new generation of Europeans is Israel's invasion of Lebanon in June 1982. It was a healthy sign that Europe's reaction to Israel's aggression this time was totally different from that to the earlier aggressions of 1948, 1956 and 1967. Because of the distinctive nature of the Lebanese society, being pluralistic, democratic, and more sophisticated than other Arab societies, the condemnation of the aggression was comprehensive.

There was a big shift in French public opinion since 1967 till 1982. Those fifteen years exposed the intransigent nature of the Hebrew State to friends and foes. Tel Aviv's designs and expansionism were revealed in the continued practices of annexation of Arab land, settlements encircling Arab cities, Israelising Arab economy and deportation of Arab citizens. French public

opinion was astounded to hear of the new concept of organised terror against Palestinian mayors, which was planned and endorsed by a deputy military governor. But what was most instrumental in creating the phenomenon of Francoise was the Sabra and Shatila massacre on Sept. 15, 1982. Both internationally and locally, horror and terror inflicted upon Palestinian civilians were depicted in some form another. The International Red Cross testimony, the "Medics Sans Frontieres" reports and the worldwide T.V. coverage all contributed to exposing the Hebrew State's resolve to obviate any possibility of co-existence in the future and its readiness to resort to genocide.

Francoise spent four consecutive days at Sabra and Shatila. On her body was found her "nom de guerre": Rima Nabulsi. Rima was bayoneted at Sabra camp before the eyes of her four-year-old daughter, Dima, who was later adopted by some friends of Francoise.

It is a positive phenomenon to have a young French girl ready to identify with the ideals and goals of an Arab cause. It is a phenomenon which will engulf hundreds of European youths who managed to expose the delusive lure of "Israel's oasis of democracy in the Middle East".

The French public opinion was in a precursor stage to unveil Israel's barbarous practices. President Mitterrand made a comparison between Nazi massacre at the French town of Oradour during World War II and Israel's atrocities in Lebanon. The French representative at the United Nations voted in support of a resolution calling for an arms embargo on Israel. France was described by then Prime Minister Begin as "a land of anti-Semitism and terror" (Le Monde, June 19, 1981.)

French President Francois Mitterrand made three statements in support of a sovereign Palestinian state. The French public opinion wel-

comed the principles embodied in the Egyptian-French initiative for solving the Palestinian question.

In February 1982, France signed contracts for the sale of Mirage 2000 jets to Cairo. The French president agreed to resupply Iraq with a new reactor just three weeks after Israel's bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor OSIRAK. French Super-Étendard bomber and Exocet missiles were delivered to Baghdad.

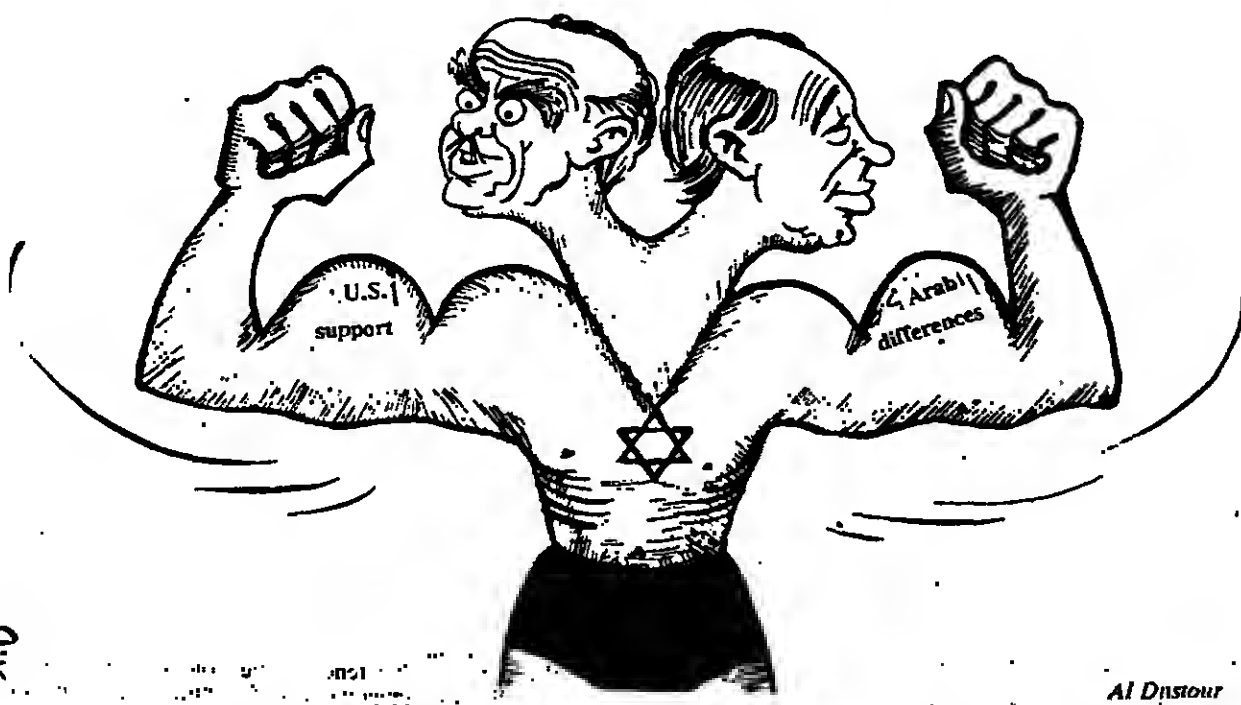
President Mitterrand qualifies the change that started to take place in French public opinion. The Socialist President was well known as a friend of Israel and had long been critical of French pro-Arab policies. He had been to Israel several times, had been critical of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), critical of the programme of nuclear cooperation with Iraq. Mr. Mitterrand's positions as a presidential Socialist candidate had been influenced by 23 years of foreign policy ab-

stractions, the period when the French Left was not in power, maintaining close ties with the Israeli Labour Party and the Socialist International.

The gradual change which made a French president alter his earlier impressions and reach the convictions of supporting Arab rights in Lebanon, Iraq and Palestine is indicative of similar changes in French and European public opinion. It is this change which will create a new breed of European youth.

Francoise is a phenomenon, paving the way for hundreds and hundreds of more Francoises, to be met near Sidon, nearby to Lod Airport, nearby to the Knesset, and to Gush Emonim headquarters.

Rima was the embodiment of psychological aspiration for Francoise. Rima was the realisation of political identity and spiritual affiliation for Francoise. The next decade will witness thousands of Rimas incarnate, as well as thousands of Francoise incarnate.



Cautious coverage of Gromyko talks

By Andrew Rosenthal
Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet press has been handling Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko's Washington trip in a cautious, low-key manner that some Western diplomats say indicates the Kremlin "is not slamming the door" on better U.S.-Soviet relations.

But the diplomats on Sunday, warned against expecting any quick changes or reversals in Soviet public policy on the key disputes that have soured superpower relations.

They said the Soviets are likely at least to maintain a tough public face, as is their custom in diplomatic wrangles, and also are unlikely to drop their insistence on a "concrete" conciliatory move by Washington.

Even if Mr. Gromyko's visit to Washington and New York proves to be a small step towards improving East-West contacts, Moscow is expected to continue issuing negative, even harsh, rhetoric against the administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

There has been very little commentary on Mr. Gromyko's trip, which ended Sunday with his return to Moscow. The authoritative Communist Party organ Pravda

and the official news agency TASS have been notably silent editorially.

This could simply mean the press organs were waiting for Mr. Gromyko's consultations with the rest of the Soviet leadership. Meanwhile, Mr. Reagan's first talks with a top Soviet leader are being played cautiously by the Soviet press.

Mr. Gromyko's statement on the meeting, in which he said he saw no change in U.S. policy but that the Soviet Union still is waiting for "practical deeds," was published by the major national newspapers Sunday morning.

The main TV news Friday showed Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gromyko chatting in a friendly manner before a roaring White House fire and TASS later described the talks as "intensive discussions of a broad range of issues."

Some diplomats who follow U.S.-Soviet affairs found positive, if vague, hints in the brief TASS accounts of Mr. Gromyko's otherwise gloomy initial account of his meeting with Mr. Reagan.

Speaking on condition that they not be named, the diplomats agreed that the fact that Mr. Gromyko met with Mr. Reagan at all is an advance.

While expressing reservations, Mr. Gromyko did not flatly reject Mr. Reagan's proposal for regular contacts at high levels and TASS said Sunday that Mr. Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz agreed on future meetings as the need arises.

"Just think back six months," said a West European diplomat. "People were talking about an ice age. It was a propaganda shouting match and some thought the Soviets had withdrawn for good after the boycott and so on."

"The whole point, from a diplomatic view, is that we are back in business," he said.

Mr. Gromyko's statement continued to place the burden of responsibility on the United States for world tensions, but "expresses a willingness to consider future talks," another diplomat said.

A third diplomat added, "The Soviet Union is not slamming the door. I have to view this optimistically in the sense that what Gromyko said shows they obviously hadn't made a decision beforehand."

Whatever the eventual results of Mr. Gromyko's trip, the Soviet Union is not expected to let up in its campaign to portray the United States as being to blame for the

nuclear arms race.

Many diplomats here believe the Soviets have a big stake in maintaining the campaign both for the domestic audience and for the West.

"Don't forget, they have been describing the Reagan administration, and in particular Reagan himself, as aggressive, imperialistic and preparing for nuclear war," said the West European diplomat.

"After you have said for months that he doesn't want talks, it's not easy to justify at home that all of a sudden you are meeting with him," the diplomat said.

The Soviet press, President Konstantin U. Chernenko and Mr. Gromyko himself have regularly reiterated Soviet proposals which the Kremlin furnishes as a basis for an easing of world tensions.

Abroad, it would not be in the Soviets' interest to appear weak or give the impression that the Kremlin is over eager to get back to bargaining.

"The Soviets don't want the West to get the wrong idea, to think that they are easy," the European diplomat said. "They want to convey the impression of toughness, to put pressure on the West."

Recent elections irritate Moroccan parties

By Jaque Amalric

SEVERAL political parties have reacted irritably to the outcome of the Moroccan legislative elections which took place in Morocco on Friday, Sept. 14. The big winner in the elections was the Constitutional Union, a middle-of-the-road group formed a bare 17 months ago by the former premier, Maati Bousaid.

The strongest reactions have come from the elections' big loser, the Istiqlal Party, which is the herald of Arabness and Islam. It was overtaken by its historic rival, the layminded and modernising Socialist Union of Popular Forces (SUPF) as well as by its ideological linguistic adversary, the Popular Movement, which champions Berber interests.

Istiqlal Party secretary, Mohammed Bouazza, is quite categorical. He says the results "are in no way a reflection of the country's political divisions" and that intervention by the administrative machinery "has become systematised so as to warp dem-



King Hassan II

This party has nonetheless joined Istiqlal in criticising various practices, including the "organisation of campaigns to collect unutilised ballots to verify whether given persons had indeed sold their votes and deserved the prizes offered". The fact is some right-wing candidates gave one shoe to a potential voter and gave the other only when the voter brought back proof he had "voted correctly". The administration parties these attacks by pointing out that it is not responsible for such practices, and the Moroccan interior ministry denies that the Constitutional Union had the benefit of a "helping hand".

In any case, the complaints of parties stand a good chance of becoming lost in the hurry-burry of the revelry surrounding the wedding of King Hassan's daughter, Princess Meriem, which is holding the country's attention until a third (88) of the single-chamber seats are filled by deputies elected by indirect vote on Oct. 2, and Parliament is recalled on Oct. 12 when the high point will be the

speech from the throne. The authorities, however, have every reason to be satisfied. The election campaign which was preceded by a preliminary campaign lasting several months, went off quite well in the opinion of the parties themselves. There's no doubt the voting was marred by incidents, but most of the parties also acknowledged that it went off better than it had on previous occasions.

Morocco's union with Libya has enabled it to break its isolation in the region. Whereas the country's social and economic situation is still worrying, the legislative elections give the government a boost as well as helping it in its diplomacy. So Rabat is pointing out to those who, like the United States, express their misgivings about the union with Colonel Qadhafi's Libya that Morocco is remaining true to itself and its options by respecting multipartism and democracy, even if the latter does not, in the way it is practised, fit the idea that people to the north of the Mediterranean have of it — Le Monde.

Distressing to ask America to take the responsibility

By Geoffrey Hathaway

The writer is presently a candidate for the M.A. at Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies in Washington, D.C. He just returned to the U.S. after a two-month stay in Jordan where he was studying Arabic at Yarmouk University in Irbid. The following article was submitted to the Jordan Times for publication as what the writer said was the result of several months' research on U.S. domestic politics and the problem of Palestine, as well as on numerous discussions he had during the summer here. In submitting his article, the writer said: "I realise that the views expressed therein are unpopular and perhaps even inflammatory in Jordan. I nonetheless believe the article contains an important message for your Jordanian and Palestinian readers. I very sincerely wish that my fluency in Arabic were such that I could submit it also to an Arabic daily."

WASHINGTON D.C. — The Arabs wait for the United States to demand Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories.

Judging from the numerous conversations I had during a recent stay in Jordan, this is the common Arab response to the problem of Palestine. From a senior Jordanian diplomat, several university professors, and a number of Jordanian and Palestinian businessmen, the view that America must take the responsibility comes strong and insistent.

As a concerned observer of events in the Middle East, I find such a view distressing.

In the first place, it is a perspective on the problem which is vastly unrealistic. Indeed, by virtue of its massive military and economic support of Israel, the United States has made itself a key to any Arab-Israeli settlement. But as long as the Arab response to Israel remains what it is today, those who wait for a U.S. play against the Jewish state wait in vain. The Arabs must officially change their approach to the problem before any American president can or will change the United States.

Beyond being unrealistic, however, this view also threatens to blind the Arabs to what may be their best opportunity yet to regain the occupied lands. If even one important Arab leader is able to reach a better understanding of America's approach to the issue, then there is a good chance some major gains can be realised in the upcoming year.

The reality that I claim the view rejects is one of American politics.

The U.S. is a democracy, and this has a great effect on the formulation of its foreign policy. For any president to consider pressuring Israel in any way, he must first be able to show a critical Congress and U.S. public that such a policy is in the true interests of Israel's security.

Indeed, as many Arab friends have pointed out, this is to a great extent due to the influential Jewish vote and the pro-Israeli lobby in the U.S. It is also due, however, to a popular support which extends well beyond the Jewish electorate. Aid to Israel is seen by some as a moral necessity (witness the recent comments by U.S. Congresswoman Geraldine Ferraro, Jordan Times, July 17, 1984), and by others as a strategic deterrent against Soviet designs in the Middle East.

Such strong and widespread public support demands that Israel's existence and sovereignty never be compromised by U.S. coercion.

In short then, if the Arabs hope for a U.S. president to

curb aid to Israel and force its withdrawal from the occupied territories, then they must take the first step. The Arabs must assure the American people that such a withdrawal means peace and recognition for the Jewish state.

This is not a theory or a principle. It is a hard, cold fact of American politics, and it must be understood by every Arab leader who hopes for a U.S. role in returning the occupied territories. Until the Arabs officially offer recognition and peace as the result of withdrawal, U.S. pressure on Israel is politically impossible.

History clearly bears this out. From the Rogers Plan of 1969 to the Reagan Plan of 1982, U.S. peace initiatives lacking this prerequisite Arab offer have been notorious failures. Perhaps the best example is the failed "Realism" attempted by Henry Kissinger and President Ford in 1975. Faced with Israeli intransigence during the Sinai II disengagement talks, they suspended U.S. aid to Israel and threatened a nation-wide TV campaign to publicly encourage Israeli compromises.

The TV appeal was never made. After a three-week stalemate with Israel, congressional and public pressure forced Ford and Kissinger to back down. (Perhaps not coincidentally, Gerald Ford lost the presidency the following year.)

In failing to recognise these facts essential to securing American support, Arab leaders may soon let pass their greatest opportunity yet for resolving the Palestinian problem. Political analysts in the U.S. suggest that if President Reagan is re-elected this November, it is probable that he will formulate a new proposal for peace in the Middle East.

Such a proposal would carry great potential domestically, as there is no president stronger than one in his fifth year. Such a president is no longer dependent on the electoral votes of various interest groups, and he has increased influence with Congress for at least the following two years.

Thus, no American president since the 1967 War has had the political weight that Reagan might have in 1985. It is important that the Arab World recognise this as an opportunity.

The success of any new American proposal will nevertheless depend on an Arab promise to extend recognition upon complete withdrawal. Such a promise made before the Reagan proposal might also bias the U.S. plan in favour of Arab demands, perhaps precluding the possibility that Jerusalem and other territories be raised as separate issues.

The general and particular in Arab social structure

By Dr. Shabib Abu Jaber

THE FOLLOWING is a study which the writer has conducted on Arab society in general and Jordanian society in particular. It primarily deals with Arab social structures, values and attitudes. The study is one of very few that have been undertaken on the subject and covers, aside from the theoretical part, a field research in rural Jordan that reveals Arab social and sex attitudes, work ethics, public work and responsibility, as well as religious attitudes. Dr. Abu Jaber is a former professor at the University of Jordan. He taught sociology and education for 12 years, and conducted many studies on Arab and Jordanian societies.

Preface

I WOULD like to emphasise that since the subject of social identification is broad and contains a great number of variables, it would be more effective to study the analysis of my findings rather than examining the basic statistical research itself. I will concentrate instead on general information and impressions about Arab society, which I think would be of more use and interest to the reader.

However, before one draws conclusions on the Arab society, it is first necessary to mention contradictions that divide the Arab World and made union and purpose almost impossible. Arab societies in general are not coherent. This is due to the fact that these societies differ politically, economically and religiously. Exposure to Western life and also vast differences in literacy rates augment these differences. Both the highest standard of living (Kuwait) in the world, and the lowest (Somalia) are found in the Arab World. Some societies are agricultural, others are industrial, and still others nomadic. We have monarchies, theocracies, socialisms, capitalism and other varieties in between. Some are Islamic, others are secular. Some have a large Christian minority, like Lebanon, Syria, Egypt and Jordan, others are almost completely Muslim. Within the Muslim community there are Shi'ite or Sunni differences. Iraq is largely Shi'ite, Syria mainly Sunni. Some states contain many minorities, as in the Gulf states, Iraq, Syria and North Africa, others are more homogeneous.

To understand the Arab World, one must consider these differences, they have created a wide variety of priorities, which explain the chaos and contradictions within the Arab World. All these contradictions, helped the creation of many different values and few social norms. Social norms are the common shared values that help the formation of the so-called "common frames of reference". Common frames of reference are what gives any society its coherence and unity. Values are limited to individuals, families, socio-economic groups and areas, religious groups etc., they are not common.

The Arab family is the basic social unit (social cell) in Arab societies. The family forms the cultural background for the formation of the so-called "Arab Social Personality", because since his birth the child is conditioned towards a type of definite social orientation. Thus, understanding the Arab family is essential, a prerequisite to understanding Arab society. This might appear rather obvious until one examines the social orientation of a Westerner, who is rather haphazardly conditioned towards thinking first of his own self-development and fulfillment. Conversely, under a Communist system, individuals are oriented towards first thinking of their contribution to the state.

The Arab is conditioned towards helping and strengthening his family and its social position.

Types of Arab families

Arab families can be categorised into three main groups:

1. **The nuclear family:** This consists of the father, mother, and their unmarried children living in the same dwelling. This is the least common family organisation in Arab societies and is practically nonexistent especially in rural areas. However, it is increasing in numbers, especially in the cities due to socio-economic change and development.

2. **The extended family or joint family:** (Al Aida) This kind of family organisation is the most common in the Arab World, and consists of the father, mother, their married sons and their wives, and their children, the unmarried aunts, and the unmarried uncles. Usually this type of family dwells in one house or in many connected houses. They form an independent socio-economic unit and are usually controlled by the authority of the grandfather or the eldest male in the family.

3. **The hammouleh or "Shira":** This is socially on the way to extinction. It consists of a group of extended families that descend from the same great great grandfather, and includes all the male cousins to the fifth generation. Many of these hammoules form what is referred to as the Qab-eleeh, or the tribe, and is related by blood. Usually, these hammoules live in one village, or in a few surrounding villages, and several can be found within one village. This family organisation is based mainly on the Bedouin tradition.

Identity and loyalty

In Arab societies, the individual belongs and identifies with the family regardless of what shape it exists in. This tribal loyalty originated with the Bedouin way of life — perhaps because place loyalty was minimised by the nomadic nature of their existence. Since all aspects of Arab identity can be traced to these nomadic ancestors, one still sees ancient Bedouin values and attitudes. These values unite all present day Arabs, regardless of their present style of life, or whether they exist in cities, villages, or in the desert. One of the strongest of these norms is generosity, both to the giving of banquets and parties, and the spirit of generosity towards their fellow man. To someone alien to this society, this generosity may appear superficial, irrelevant, egotistical and wasteful, especially with the fact that this land is not abundant in natural resources. However, generosity



Dr. Abu Jaber

and hospitality were crucial to the existence of a nomadic people. Often, the life of a tribe could depend on the generosity of a host in a barren land. Also, at that time, even extreme generosity was not wasteful as workers and servants are what remained of the feast. Nowadays, with families becoming more nuclear in structure and economically self-sufficient, generosity is an anachronism. Everyone wants to diet, servants are not interested in the left-overs, and no one feels comfortable at the waste. But the tradition remains.

Another tradition which has much deeper ramifications is the emphasis on "blood ties" and "blood relatives". As I have stated, place loyalties were minimised, therefore great importance is still given to biological ties, which still dominate social behaviourism, interaction, and attitudes. No one can isolate himself from his position in the family, or from his families position in the society. Because of this association, leadership tends to be inherited and can be enhanced but not transferred by education. Even if a person distinguishes himself academically, economically, or earns a position of importance in the power structure, he never attains a true leadership position unless his family managed to gain that distinction generations before. Thus, Arab societies in general are open class societies and social mobility to any individual is possible. However, except for leadership, which has only horizontal mobility, all other aspects of social mobility are vertical. That is, social, economic or educational improvement can be achieved by any individual regardless of his race, religion, or family.

Authority within the family

The Arab family is paternalistic and gives great importance to the male members, and also to the aged. Male members strengthen the tribe because of:

1. Wars, or raids between tribes (Ghazou).
 2. Inheritance, one must have male offspring to receive a full share.
 3. Family name is of course carried by the male.
- Although full opportunity for education and positions is available for women, and more women are taking advantage of these opportunities because more families can afford it nowadays, the attitude remains that a family or a tribe is more enhanced by male members. As in most societies, males enjoy better status and responsibility. Tribes too are measured by their numbers. A male offspring can bring a bride to his tribe and their children also add to the tribal number. A female

either remains unmarried or, when married, abandons her own family to join her husband's family. Thus more males nearly always result in a much larger tribe.

Social classes

Actually, there are no social classes the way Westerners understand the concept. Marriage occurs between any members of society. Justice is applied evenly. All social customs (holidays, funerals, births, weddings) are observed with the same traditions between all members. Respect between individuals depends on honour, and generosity rather than wealth, position or family. The distinction between people is not through classes but through "population groups or gatherings" depending on whether the society is Bedouin, Fallahin, or nowadays, professional. These groups are based on life-style, either the nomadic Bedouin or the settled Fallahin or city dwellers, and on their occupation rather than on classes.

The Fallahin are the village dwellers who form farming communities, and harvest combinations of grain, fruit, olive trees or vineyards. Also they keep some livestock, such as sheep, goats, or chickens. Most of the Fallahin were Bedouins and settled around water areas or fertile lands for security reasons. (Areas that could easily be protected).

The typical Arab village is a complete socio-economic unit comprising of a series of connected houses built of mud and stone, and if recent, dwellings will be of cement mixed with gravel. Usually, the older houses would be built in a circular shape, with small windows to keep the house warm in winter and cool in the summer. In the middle, one would find a courtyard in which villagers would meet. Around the village were the grazing areas. There are general characteristics to the village social environment: Everyone worked in agriculture and received similar incomes. Due to lack of transportation and because of their Bedouin background, they were culturally coherent. Even though they adopted many Bedouin social values and norms, they were more conservative due to their isolation. Any formal learning was confined to the Koran, so they tended to be more religious. I imagine their life lacked the stimulation of the Bedouin existence. The Bedouin indulged in raids, had more liberal sexual mores, tested his courage and depended on his own resources and daring to provide his livelihood. The Fallahin had to cultivate patience, hard work and frugality to lead a farmer's existence. One can understand why the two groups had no tolerance for each other.

The Fallahin borrowed the Bedouin tradition of the "ouch". The ouch was a Bedouin practice of tribal cooperation to help each other in time of crisis. The Fallahin developed the concept, applying it to the whole village rather than merely the tribe. Thus it was the first development of community and public consciousness in Arab societies.

Land owners' villages were few and different from the traditional villages. These villages were less inhabited. Only a few "Mrabia" (share croppers) and their relatives lived there; they farmed the land and received one quarter of the net produce. There was some distinction between the Bedouins,

the Fallahin, and the professionals who used to move into these villages, but this distinction was not based on class differences.

Concerning social relations and interaction, marriage or daily visiting existed without class consciousness. Any out-right antagonism of conflict was tied to personal reasons, not class differences. Also, land owners or "Shicks" (tribal leaders) did not feel socially superior, and there used to be interaction, intermarriage and visiting, and all obeyed the same rituals and tradition.

City dwellers

These are the merchants, clerks, professionals, businessmen and industrialists. They are less conservative and less religious than the Fallahin. They are more materialistic and individualistic.

The Bedouins

These are the desert inhabitants who grazed either camels, sheep or goats, and seasonally moved from one area to another to graze their stock and to avoid the heat in the summer and cold in the winter. They are the original inhabitants and one could say all the city dwellers or the villagers were originally (and not too many generations ago) Bedouins. They are decreasing in numbers because most of them are settling, but their culture is still predominant in the Arab World. With the vast changes that are taking place in the Arab World, more people are adopting Western materialistic values and tribal, or blood relations, are becoming less important. This is also weakening tribal identity, loyalty, and asabiyyah (assabiyyah is to be prejudiced towards something in the case of the Arabs, their blood connections).

Due to the subsistent conditions and harsh environment of the desert, Bedouins were brought up and socialised to be able to cope with their hard unpredictable life. Children were taught courage, and honourable ways to enable them in the Ghazou, and also help protect them in case of an attack. They taught them chivalry and generosity and hospitality because anyone could face starvation in the desert or become lost, becoming dependant on others' hospitality. The Bedouin did not conduct the Ghazou only for the purpose of looting. They did it for sport and amusement, and to protect el "ard" or "sharaf". Both concepts are related to sexual honour which is very sacred and tied with "blood ties", and the importance of being certain of a child's parentage in a paternalistic society.

Women's role in Arab society

Traditionally, Arab women participated as a full partner with the men. They specially played the very important educational role of teaching the children riding, hunting, chivalry and other required skills necessary for creating a tough, courageous man. Mixing of the sexes existed before and during Islam, and was more accepted in the Bedouin society than in the village. Women used to share in work and interact and participate in any social gathering. They also made their own choice in marriage. The dramatic changes that took place concerning women's role or position in society came

later when Arab societies were dominated by foreign rule between 1392 and the beginning of the twentieth century.

Social and sex attitudes

Recent research conducted in Jordan showed that 63 per cent of the population in rural areas (which is about 80 per cent of the population) is against having women educated beyond secondary stage and 68 per cent of them were against mixing of the sexes except with relatives. Also, 72 per cent of them indicated that they were against women's work without family interference or approval, while the majority of the sample, 59 per cent, indicated that they would allow the male to work in any field he liked without family interference or approval.

The same research showed rural people's attitudes towards family planning and birth control to be very conservative. 65 per cent of the sample stated that they did not believe in birth control at all and 34 per cent of the sample stated that they did believe in birth control in principle. Of those who didn't believe in birth control, 65 per cent disapproved for religious reasons, five per cent felt they could not afford buying contraceptives, and 25 per cent would give no reason why they did reject birth control. Also 75 per cent of the sample indicated that they did not take income into consideration when deciding the number of children they wanted. Many of them stated they had more children than they wanted because they initially had girls and kept attempting to have male heirs.

The research indicated that only eight per cent of the sample felt that responsibility for the household was solely that of women and 39 per cent of them stated that the responsibility of the home was both the husband's and the wife's while 49 per cent stated that the responsibility was solely the man's. This indicates that 88 per cent of the sample said that the home was the man's responsibility, either alone or with the wife.

We had very similar results when asking about family economic spending. The men were almost totally responsible for how much money would be spent and on what.

Work ethics, attitudes

The same research indicated that 57 per cent of the people worked in clerical or military work, 28 per cent of them in agriculture, and 13 per cent in private professions. This indicates that clerical work is preferred. When asked about their preferences, 56 per cent stated that they preferred their children to go into private businesses or professions, and only 1 per cent indicated that they preferred their children to work in agriculture.

This is due to the Bedouin values concerning handwork, and also reflects the social status of the person who worked with his hands, due to the fact that workers or labourers were always the least respected and received the least in terms of wages.

Public work and responsibility attitudes

Because of the values we mentioned concerning blood ties and family loyalty, the research showed that people's responsibility

was primarily towards their families, rather than the society as a whole. When the sample was asked, "Do you put your own interest before public interest?", 69 per cent of them said, "yes", and 31 per cent answered "no". Strangely enough, when asked "Do you put your own interest before your tribe's interest?", 64 per cent of them also answered "yes". This indicates that individualistic and selfish attitudes exist next to family loyalty attitudes. These attitudes were encouraged by foreign rulers in the area, (over 600 years of domination), who used to exploit tribal and family differences and also individual differences and interests.

Ninety-six per cent stated that participation was necessary, while only 25 per cent actually do, in fact, participate. When asked why they did not participate, 72 per cent stated that they did not trust public officials. (This goes back to foreign rule and the absence of democracy and oppression under most of the present day Arab regimes.)

Religious and other attitudes

The research also showed that people in general were religious and conservative. For example, when asked whether they thought that being religious would help improve the village's conditions, 90 per cent gave an affirmative answer. Also, 86 per cent of them said that they performed all their religious duties. When they were asked, "Does religion serve the same purpose science does?" 69 per cent of them said, "yes" and 31 per cent answered, "no". When they were asked "Do you think that science leads to atheism and corruption?" 13 per cent said "yes" and 86 per cent said "no". When asked, "Do you think that religion helped a person resist magic and superstition?" 90 per cent answered, "yes".

Then the question of science and religion was reworded to check results, and they were asked, "Do you think that the development of the village needs 1. more science; 2. more religion; 3. both. 75 per cent of them said "both," which indicates that even though they have stronger religious attitudes, they still have strong attitudes towards science and education with the tendency to lean more towards religion.

Social values and norms in Arab societies, as all values and norms in any society, stemmed from the socio-economic conditions of the society, brought about by the mentioned attitudes. Arab societies, because of occupation and colonisation since 1392, suffered from ignorance and persecution. Occupation prevented the population from overcoming ignorance, kept them poor and dependent. Ignorance led to the creation of many non-scientific values. Because of these values, powerless people out of frustration had most of their energy channelled towards religion and metaphysics.

Foreign occupation, present day dictatorships and persecution and lack of self protection helped to create a dependent and shy personality, especially towards the powerful. This formed the "Mutajamal" attitude, favouring over powerful people regardless of teachings, or beliefs.

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Eyes focused on Anfield for Liverpool's European clash

LONDON (R) — In previous years, Lech Poznan manager Wojciech Lazarek, who has staked his reputation on the outcome of Wednesday's European Cup tie with Liverpool, would have been scoring the "situations vacant" column.

Lazarek threatened to resign before the first round draw was made if the Polish soccer champions failed to reach the last four. But even though his side go into the second-leg 1-0 down, all is not yet lost.

Liverpool, winners of the trophy in 1977, 1978, 1981 and 1984, have been a shadow of their former selves so far this season and must show signs of improvement if they are to make Friday's second round draw in Zurich.

While the Athletic Bilbao-Bordeaux clash in Spain should be the highlight of the night's 59 ties in the three European club com-

pethions, most eyes will be firmly focused on Anfield.

Liverpool are scarcely recognizable from the team which overcame Roma in last season's final, and not just because captain Graeme Souness is now with Sampdoria in Italy while goal-scorer extraordinaire Ian Rush struggles for fitness.

The once velvet-smooth Liverpool machine has won just three of their 10 games to date and even the normally buoyant Joe Fagan has finally admitted: "We've got problems. It's not lack of effort but whether it's to do with skill, ability or tactics is a different matter."

Liverpool will have even more problems if Scottish international midfielder John Wark, scorer of the first-leg goal in Poland, fails to recover from the leg knock he sustained in Saturday's 2-0 home defeat by Sheffield Wednesday.

The Poles are obvious underdogs, but Liverpool's current trials and tribulations — plus the speed of exciting young winger Jack Bak, who embarrassed full-backs Alan Kennedy and Phil Neal in Poland — leaves the result in the balance.

Benfica, the only other former winners of the trophy in the line-up, may also struggle for survival against the ever-dangerous Red

Star Belgrade.

Whether unbeaten French league leaders Bordeaux have the same steel remains to be seen. They also carry a 3-2 first-leg lead with them to Bilbao, but that is seldom a sufficient cushion to sit on in Spain.

Juventus, whose European hoodoo was finally broken in Basle last May when they overcame Porto in the final of the Cupwinners' Cup, will have no such problems. They lead Finland's lives Tampere 4-0 — thanks to a Paolo Rossi hat-trick — and could run up double that tally in Turin.

Fellow-Italians Roma, among the favourites to pick up the trophy relinquished by Juventus and eager to make of for last season's bitter disappointment against Liverpool, will not find things so easy.

They must travel to Romania to face Steaua Bucharest with a wafer-thin one goal lead and will need to rediscover their former flair if they are to advance to the second round.

But it will be far from easy. Brazilian Paolo Roberto Falcao is definitely out while Italian internationals Bruno Conti and Roberto Pruzzo are both receiving treatment for injuries.

In the UEFA Cup, which boasts a clutch of great European names, holders Tottenham should add to their 3-0 lead over Portugal's Sporting Braga, but 1982 winners Anderlecht face a stern test in West Germany where they tackle powerful Werder Bremen with a one-goal advantage.

Moscow suspends top woman runner for refused dope test

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Athletics Federation said Tuesday it had suspended indefinitely the world's top woman middle-distance runner Tatyana Kazankina for refusing a drug test in Paris last month.

The International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) has already suspended Kazankina, a veteran of the Munich and Moscow Olympics, for life, but could review the decision.

The Soviet federation's president, Levon Sanadze, told Reuters that Kazankina was not fully to blame for the incident but would not be absolved by the State Sports Committee.

"We sent the IAAF a telegram telling them we had suspended Kazankina and asked them to consider the circumstances," he said.

"Our representative (in Paris) stopped Kazankina taking an anti-doping test because the Soviet team had no doctor."

"That representative made a mistake of course because he did not know the latest rules on doping drawn up during the Los Angeles Olympics," Sanadze said. He would not name the official responsible.

Kazankina, 32, holds the world record for 1,500 and 3,000 metres and the world best for 2,000 metres. After her victory in the 5,000 metres at an international meeting in Paris on Sept. 4, she was randomly selected for a test but refused, following advice from the Soviet team leader.

Sanadze said, although the official was at fault, "we, the Soviet Athletics Federation, do not absolve her of her guilt because we

are obliged to submit to the rules of the IAAF."

The federation is part of the State Sports Committee which is equivalent to a ministry.

He said when Kazankina broke two world records this summer in the Soviet Union she took drugs tests which proved clear.

IAAF officials have said they would look leniently on Kazankina's case and believe the inexperienced official was to blame.

Sanadze said he hoped the IAAF would take into account the "extenuating circumstances" when it met later this month. But he said this did not amount to a formal appeal to reduce the ban.

Kazankina, from Leningrad, is married to an engineer who looks after their child while she trains and competes.

Samaranch hopeful that China will stage Olympics

PEKING (AP) — Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), was quoted Monday as saying he hoped China would stage the Olympic Games in the near future.

The official Chinese news agency, Xinhua, said Samaranch made the comment at a Peking ceremony in which he bestowed the silver Olympic Order medal on Zhong Shitong, President of the Chinese Olympic Committee.

Samaranch also made the remark in an interview with Xinhua, the agency said. Both occasions were closed to the foreign press. China will host the Asian Games in 1990 and Premier Zhao Ziyang told Samaranch in a meeting Monday that it would like to host the Olympics when circumstances allow. Xinhua reported.

Previously, Chinese officials have indicated that they would like to host the Olympics in the year 2000.

Communist China rejoined the Olympic movement in 1979 after a 23-year boycott over Taiwan's membership. It sent its first full-scale delegation to this summer's Los Angeles Games, where its athletes won 32 medals. China's first Olympic trophies.

WBC will not ratify title if Hagler goes 15 rounds

MEXICO CITY (R) — The World Boxing Council (WBC), battling for its new 12-round safety rule, said Tuesday it would not ratify the coming title defence by middleweight champion Marvin Hagler if he insists on going 15 rounds.

Hagler, the 1983 WBC boxer of the year, is scheduled to fight a 15-round title bout against Syrian Mustafa Hamsho on October 19. After several appeals to Hagler to abide by the 12-round limit, the WBC said its executive committee

had voted unanimously not to recognize the fight as a world title bout.

"Our organization considers that the security of the boxer and the humanising of boxing is above discussion," the WBC said in a statement.

"There must be a reason why the greatest fighter of all times, and without doubt one of the most courageous, Mohammad Ali, called the 12-round rule the most humane and the best in the history of boxing," it added.

FIFA bars English manager

ZURICH (R) — Malcolm Allison, a former manager of the English soccer club Middlesbrough, has been barred from the sport worldwide until he pays a £250 (\$310) fine, the International Football Federation (FIFA) said

Tuesday. An official of the governing body of world football, said: "The ban was imposed because Malcolm Allison failed to settle a fine fixed by the English Football Association."

British women win again

AMMAN (J.T.) — The visiting British women handball team secured their third successive victory against the national Jordanian team Tuesday with a 18-11 (9-7) triumph. The final match against the national team played at Al Hussein Youth City's Sports Palace was held under the patronage of Minister of Information Laila Sharaf. The British team will play the final match of their visit Wednesday against University of Jordan team.

Seeds tumble in women's tennis

MANHATTAN BEACH, California (R) — Unseeded Americans Alycia Moulton and Anne White scored major first round upsets in the \$150,000 Manhattan Beach Women's Tennis Tournament Monday night.

Moulton, 23, used her strong serve to bundle out fifth seeded Canadian teenager Carling Bassett 3-6, 6-2, 6-3, while White beat eighth seeded Virginia Ruzici of Romania 7-5, 6-3.

Top seeded Chris Everi Lloyd, last year's tournament runner-up, plays Andrea Leand in a first round match and second seeded

Pam Shriver faces Sharon Walsh. Martina Navratilova decided not to defend her title.

Moulton, who reached the semi-finals in a tournament last week in New Orleans before falling Navratilova, lost the first set as Bassett gained a key service break in the eighth game.

But she bounced back into the match and broke Bassett, the 11th ranked player in the world, twice in the second set.

Bassett, 16, a semifinalist at the U.S. Open appeared to tire in the third set and had no answer to Moulton's powerful serve. Mon-

iton took a 5-2 lead with two more service breaks before serving out the match.

White, 23, took the first set breaking Ruzici's service in the 12th game. White, aggressively rushing the net, kept Ruzici pinned to the baseline most of the match, during the 29-year-old Romanian to hit winning passing shots which she was unable to do consistently.

In other first round matches, Bettina Bunge of West Germany beat Renee Uys of South Africa 6-3, 6-0 and Camille Benjamin of the United States beat Pilar Vasquez of Peru 7-6, 3-6, 6-1.

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Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema
AL-HUSSEIN

Tel: 22117

THE MAID

(Colour)

"Arabic Film"
Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

Cinema
RAINBOW

Tel: 25155

MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD

(Colour)

3:30 6:00 8:30 10:30 p.m.

Cinema
ZAHARAN

Tel: 23171

VACATION AT SEA

(Colour)

"Italian Film"
Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

Cinema
OPERA

PRIVATE LESSONS

(Colour)

Abdali, behind ALIA offices

Cinema
PALESTINE

Tel: 22117

1- THE LOST BROTHER
2- ROCKY III

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-7

Cinema
RAGHADAN

Tel: 22198

INTRUSION CAMBODIA

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-5-8

U.S. House passes 'anti-terrorist' bill

WASHINGTON (R) — The House of Representatives, angry over the suicide bombing of the U.S. embassy in Beirut last month, quickly passed sweeping new embassy security and anti-terrorist legislation.

The \$355-million bill, sought by the Reagan administration, would fund increased security measures at embassies around the world and also authorise rewards of up to \$500,000 "for the apprehension of international terrorists."

The Senate is expected to pass a similar bill this week.

"It is about time that President Reagan stopped acting like an absentee landlord and started acting like the commander-in-chief who is responsible for protecting the territory of the United States and the lives of Americans," said House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, a Democrat.

"It is time for him to stop fid-

ding while our embassies burn," Mr. O'Neill said shortly before the House vote Monday.

House members passed their bill by voice vote after expressing anger that commando bombers had hit three major U.S. installations in Beirut — the embassy, the former embassy and Marine headquarters — within 18 months.

The legislation would give the State Department authority to buy security equipment without going through all requirements for competitive bidding.

In addition, it would offer rewards for information leading to the arrest of anyone committing "ter-

rorism" or plotting any act against U.S. installations, primarily outside the United States.

Since the Sept. 20 bombing, the matter of embassy security has become an election-year issue.

Democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale said Monday that despite Mr. Reagan's denials, the president was trying to pin blame on past administrations for intelligence failures.

Secretary of State George Shultz reacted testily to questions about security during an appearance on a television news interview programme Monday.

"There is somehow this notion that in response to this, somebody's head has to roll," Mr. Shultz said.

"Well, maybe so, and I'm willing to have it be my head anytime anyone wants," he added, saying he felt responsibility.

U.S. announces sixth MX missile test flight

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, California (AP) — An MX missile was tested successfully Monday, with all six of its unarmed warheads hitting a target area 6599 kilometres away, the air force said.

The 22 metres intercontinental ballistic missile was launched from a pad at this southern California coastal base and reached its destination in the Kwajalein Mountain test range in the Pacific about 30 minutes later, said air force Sgt. Laura Murphy.

The test originally was scheduled for last Thursday but was postponed when the guidance system shut down after a photo diode

in the ground support system malfunctioned, Sgt. Murphy said.

The test was the sixth of 20 planned for the missile. The last 12 flights are to be launched from modified minuteman test silos of the type in which the operational missile is expected to be housed.

The dummy warheads used in the test were MK-21s, the type that will be used in the operational missiles. Only one MK-21 was used in the last test launch in June, and other types of warheads were used in previous tests.

The operational missile will carry 10 MK-21s, Sgt. Murphy said.

U.K. Labour conference supports striking miners

BLACKPOOL, England (R) — Britain's opposition Labour Party has given unqualified and uncritical backing to striking coal miners in their seven-month fight against pit closures.

In a heated debate on the first day of the party's annual conference Monday, Labour blamed police for the picket line violence that has marked the dispute.

Conservative Home Secretary (Interior Minister) Leon Brittan later accused Labour of standing reality on its head by failing to blame strikers for the clashes between police and pickets.

The all-out support for the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and its leader Arthur Scargill was potentially embarrassing for party leader Neil Kinnock who had previously condemned violence from all sides.

Shortly after receiving a standing ovation from the conference, Mr. Scargill was presented with a writ on behalf of two dissident working miners that could land him in jail for contempt of court.

Mr. Scargill told reporters he was ready to go to jail as a result of statements he made rejecting a court ruling against the strike.

British newspapers, most of which support Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives, portrayed Monday's conference session as a major setback for Mr. Kinnock, struggling to counteract opinion polls that indicate his personal popularity has plummeted.

Even the Daily Mirror, which supports Labour, carried a front-page editorial headlined "Kick the Leader."

"Neil Kinnock was humiliated in the first test of his leadership," the paper said.

An internal party reform that Mr. Kinnock had vigorously backed before the conference was narrowly rejected.

Mr. Kinnock wanted to give all rank-and-file Labour Party members a role in selecting candidates for parliamentary elections.

The choice is currently controlled by committees of local activists and trade unionists.

50 Afghan troops killed in Kabul, diplomats say

ISLAMABAD (R) — Up to 50 Afghan soldiers were killed in Kabul in a battle with anti-Communist guerrillas who have been operating in the Afghan capital for more than a month, Western diplomats in Pakistan reported Tuesday.

They said a coordinated guerrilla attack on several targets in Kabul on the night of Sept. 24 ended in an intense two-hour battle near the Babbar fortress in which 40 to 50 Afghan soldiers were killed.

The diplomats, quoting information received by them, also reported nightly guerrilla rocket attacks on selected targets in Kabul which had provoked punitive ground operations by Soviet and Afghan forces.

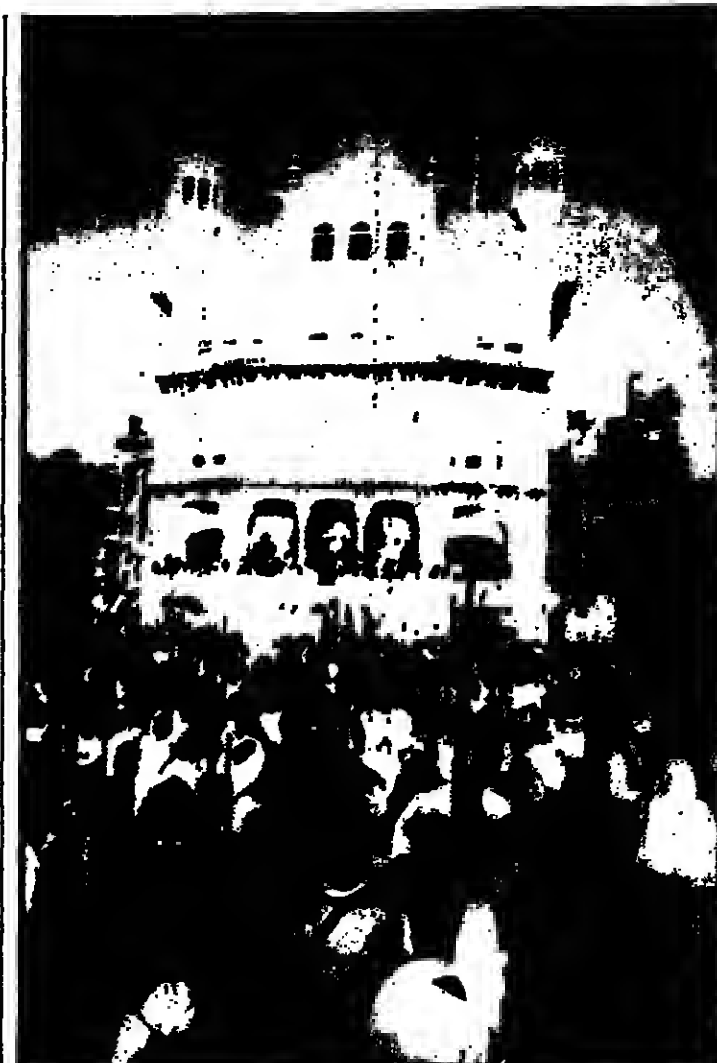
Seoul begins distributing Northern aid

SEOUL (R) — South Korea Tuesday began distributing relief supplies from North Korea to 200,000 people made homeless by floods in the South last month, a government spokesman said.

In an unprecedented move, the North sent hundreds of trucks over the tense frontier last weekend to deliver about 7,500 tonnes of rice, textiles and medical supplies to the border village of Panmunjom.

Fourteen ships with North Korean emblems painted on their hulls were still unloading 100,000 tonnes of cement Tuesday at the Southern ports of Incheon and Pukyoung.

The government spokesman said the rice and textiles would be distributed to flood victims and the cement would be used to rebuild houses and sewerage systems. The medical supplies would be



Sikhs gather at Amritsar's Golden Temple before militants started a violent demonstration in the temple complex which forced the Indian paramilitary troops to occupy the temple temporarily (AP wirephoto).

Calm returns after riots at holiest Sikh shrine

NEW DELHI (R) — Calm was restored Tuesday at Amritsar's Golden Temple, the holiest Sikh shrine, after militants started a violent demonstration in the complex in favour of a separate Sikh state called Khalistan.

Several Indian newspapers reported that the government had decided to take firm action should any further attempt be made to disrupt the process of normalisation in Punjab state.

Paramilitary troops were temporarily sent back into the shrine Monday when a group of Sikh

youths tried to take over several buildings in the temple grounds, shouting anti-government slogans and raising the "Khalistan" flag.

They interrupted celebrations marking the army's handover of the temple to the five Sikh high priests.

The army had controlled the temple since June 6 when soldiers launched an assault to flush out separatist guerrillas waging a hit-and-run war for an independent Sikh nation in Punjab. About 1,000 people died in the temple battle.

31 injured in U.S. shipyard accident

NORFOLK, Virginia (AP) — A Panamanian cruise ship with 145 sleeping crew members aboard fell off a dry dock and crashed on its side into the water Monday, briefly trapping about 50 people and injuring 31, authorities said.

The 50 people trapped inside the overturned vessel were rescued or got out on their own, according to the Coast Guard.

"Everybody is off the ship," said Coast Guard Petty Officer Tom Armstrong.

Spokesmen at three hospitals where the injured were taken said one man was in critical condition with head injuries, but the other 30 were treated mostly for cuts and bruises and released.

The accident occurred at 3:48 a.m. (0748 GMT) at the Norfolk Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., said Doo Haupt, director of Paramedical Rescue in Norfolk.

The 27-year-old ship, which had arrived in Norfolk on Sunday for 10 days of routine maintenance, was supported by wooden blocks on a platform above

the water when it tipped and fell on its starboard side, crashing into a wall, said Bill Birkhead, a lawyer for the shipyard.

About 100 people were able to leave the ship immediately, but some 50 others were trapped for several minutes until they could climb to upper decks or were reached by rescuers, Mr. Haupt said.

It was not immediately apparent why the ship fell, and both the Coast Guard and company planned to investigate, officials said.

Nicaraguan elections to be postponed

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (AP) — The scheduled Nov. 4 elections, the first in Nicaragua since 1979, may be postponed until January after talks between the leftist Sandinistas and the major opposition coalition, opposition leaders say.

Augustin Jarquin, a member of the opposition Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinate, said Monday night the two sides reached agreement to postpone the elections, but have not decided on a new date.

The agreement, he said, was reached in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where Sandinista political coordinator Bayardo Arce met with Coordinate presidential candidate Arturo Cruz.

The meeting was arranged through Socialist International, a world wide organisation of Socialist Parties meeting in Brazil.

There has been no official comment from the leftist government, controlled by the Sandinista National Liberation Front, but Sandinista sources say a tentative new date for the elections is Jan. 15.

One opposition source here, however, said the Coordinate is pushing for a Jan. 24 election date. Originally, the opposition wanted to delay the elections 90 days and the Sandinistas over the weekend proposed a 30-day delay.

Meanwhile, another Coordinate member, Pedro Joaquín Chamorro Barrios, editor of the opposition newspaper La Prensa, said he gave a letter to the president of Supreme Election Council asking for an extension of the deadline for registering candidates.

He said the letter noted Mr. Cruz and Mr. Arce "already have reached an accord in principle on the postponement of the elections."

The deadline was midnight Monday, but the Coordinate had said it would not register Mr. Cruz as its presidential candidate because the government had not met its demands to promise free elections, provide the opposition with voter registration lists and locate polling places away from military barracks.

Originally the registration deadline had been Aug. 5, but the Sandinistas pushed that date back in an effort to get major opposition candidates to register.

The Coordinate is a coalition of four political parties, two independent labour federations and a businessmen's association. The four parties are the Social Christian Party, the Liberal Constitution Party, the Centrist Social Democratic Party and Conservative Party of Nicaragua.

Mr. Ortega said there are two parts out of the mire in Central America, a path to peace and a path to war. He said the Contadora plan, which calls for a ban on new foreign military advisers, a limit on arms imports, and a commitment to free, democratic elections in Latin America is a first step on the path to peace.

Mr. Ortega's appearance before the private, nonpartisan organisation for the discussion of world affairs came several weeks after a secret document was leaked to the American embassy in Managua, saying the Nicaraguan government planned an "almost daily" media blitz to win over American opinion for upcoming elections.

After a meeting with colleagues Monday, Palermo magistrate Giuseppe Ajala said the merging of investigations was needed because Mr. Buscetta's disclosures detailed an intricate connection in some of the most notorious mafia crimes.

He said magistrates hope to gather enough evidence to be able to order a mass trial of mafia suspects.

Judicial sources said among current investigations of major crimes are the murders of Palermo prefect Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa in 1982, of Palermo Police Chief Boris Giuliano in 1979 and of magistrate Rocco Chinnici in 1979.

Magistrate Ajala said that magistrates and police would need more manpower to complete investigations before jailed mafia suspects would be eligible for release under a new law reducing preventive detention.

Italian newspapers have reported that Mr. Buscetta, who was extradited to Italy from Brazil last

U.S. labour secretary denies criminal charges

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Labour Secretary Ray Donovan, indicted by a grand jury on criminal charges and swiftly granted leave of absence by President Reagan, has dismissed the accusations as politically motivated.

Mr. Donovan, former executive vice-president of the Schiavone Construction Company, and seven current company officials were indicted by a Bronx grand jury Monday.

Company Attorney Theodore Geiser said they were accused of conspiring to falsify government documents for a subcontracting firm involved in building a New York subway tunnel in 1979 and 1980.

Mr. Donovan strongly denied the charges and said they were politically motivated.

"Let me say I am outraged and disgusted by the actions and the obviously partisan timing of the Bronx (New York) district attorney," he told reporters Monday night in Washington.

Mr. Reagan, responding to reporters' questions during campaigning in Biloxi, Mississippi, five weeks before the Nov. 6 election, said he supported Mr. Donovan.

"I have complete trust in his integrity," he added.

Both Mr. Donovan and the

White House said his leave of absence without pay from the cabinet, to which he was appointed in 1981, was made at the labour secretary's request.

White House Spokesman Larry Speakes said he did not know how long the leave of absence would last. "Indictment does not constitute a finding of guilt," he added.

The New York grand jury probed the construction firm over alleged misappropriation of up to \$8 million through payments to a subcontractor, Jopel Construction and Trucking Company.

The Jopel Company, according to press reports, was co-owned by a reputed organised crime figure, William Masselli, who is now serving a prison term for hijacking.

Mr. Geiser told the New York Times the officials had been indicted on 137 counts. He said the company had received a summons to appear in court to answer one count of grand larceny, 11 counts of offering false documents for filing and 125 counts of maintaining false business records.

Mr. Donovan testified before the grand jury on Sept. 24. He produced the results of a lie-detector test that he said exonerated him of any role in a scheme to falsify represent the work of the subcontracting firm.

Reagan, Mondale fight over budget deficits

WASHINGTON (R) — Putting aside foreign policy differences for the moment, President Reagan and Democratic Challenger Walter Mondale are lashing at each other over the massive U.S. budget deficit.

Mr. Reagan was campaigning in the key state of Texas Tuesday. He said in Detroit, Michigan, Monday that high spending by Congress was responsible for budget deficits approaching \$200 million a year.

If Mr. Mondale is elected president, it will put the country "back on the path toward defeatism, decline and despair," Mr. Reagan said.

Scolding about the president's high leads in pre-election polls, Mr. Mondale told a rally in New Brunswick, New Jersey, Monday, that he would defeat Mr. Reagan because issues would prevail over the chief executive's personal popularity.

"This election is not about the size of my opponent's crowds. It's about the size of his deficits," said Mr. Mondale.

Mr. Reagan said Monday that former Vice President Mondale had supported speeding policies which "gave America an economic lagover that we must over suffer through again."

Mr. Reagan said his programme of income tax cuts had helped curb inflation and spurred the U.S. economy.

"My opponent, who opposed our tax programme, said it would be murderously inflationary, before inflation went down, said there would be no recovery, before recovery began, then said recovery would be only anaemic, before the strongest economic expansion in 30 years," Mr. Reagan said.

Young prefer Reagan

Meanwhile Americans in their late teens and twenties, an age group once identified as leftist student rebels, now appear to be conservatives who strongly prefer President Reagan to his Democratic rival, Walter Mondale.

"Talk to America's young these days and you'd almost think that the United States had become a monarchy and Ronald Reagan our king," Washington Post columnist Mary McGroarty wrote.

"The students of the 60s, those ragged, raging rebels who burned the flag, occupied the dean's office and turned out a President (Lyndon Johnson, who declined to run again in 1968), have given way to a generation of conformists," she said.

Horace Busby, a Democratic political analyst and former aide to Mr. Johnson, said: "The tide (among the young) is running strong against almost all that political liberals hold most dear."

Being conservative is chic, smart, "in" among the under-30 ages.

Polls show that young people strongly prefer the conservative, 73-year-old Mr. Reagan to Mr. Mondale, his liberal rival in the Nov. 6 election for president.

Polls in general show Mr. Reagan well in front of Mr. Mondale but his lead among the young appears even bigger.

A survey published by Time magazine showed Mr. Reagan leading Mr. Mondale by 63 to 15 per cent among those aged 18-24 and by 56 to 24 per cent among those aged 25-34. A recent ABC-Washington Post poll had the president out front by 60 to 38 per cent among those aged 18-30.

Italy seeks mass mafia trial

PALERMO, Sicily (R) — Revelations by a mafia chief that he and his associates had combined investigations with a view to a mass trial.

The decision followed a massive police operation begun Saturday that has resulted in the detention of more than 70 Sicilian mafia suspects implicated by Tommaso Buscetta.

Acting on disclosures by Buscetta, 56, the most important mafia figure ever to cooperate with authorities, magistrates have ordered 366 arrest warrants in what they hope will turn out to be one of the biggest blows to organised crime in Italy.

After a meeting with colleagues Monday, Palermo magistrate Giuseppe Ajala said the merging of investigations was needed because Mr. Buscetta's disclosures detailed an intricate connection in some of the most notorious mafia crimes.

He said magistrates hope to gather enough evidence to be able to order a mass trial of mafia suspects.

Judicial sources said among current investigations of major crimes are the murders of Palermo prefect Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa in 1982, of Palermo Police Chief Boris Giuliano in 1979 and of magistrate Rocco Chinnici in 1979.

Magistrate Ajala said that magistrates and police would need more manpower to complete investigations before jailed mafia suspects would be eligible for release under a new law reducing preventive detention.

Italian newspapers have reported that Mr. Buscetta, who was extradited to Italy from Brazil last

July, was also disclosing details of the mafia's secret inner structure and drawing the map of its power in Sicily, Italy and abroad.

They said Mr. Buscetta has told magistrates that heads of various mafia "families" friendly to each other have set up provincial and regional "commissions" to decide strategy and divide the spoils of drug trafficking and rackets.

Judicial sources have said Mr. Buscetta has also shed new light on relations between the Sicilian mafia and its counterparts in Calabria, Naples, Northern Italy and in the United States.

The Italian government has asked the United States to start rounding up about 30 figures in organised crime on the basis of information provided by Mr. Buscetta, U.S. officials said Tuesday.

A spokeswoman for Manhattan U.S. Attorney (prosecutor) Rudolph Giuliani said the Italian government had told the United States it would like to have 29 people in New York, New Jersey and the middle west held for extradition.

She declined to give names but said they were wanted for questioning in several possible killings, narcotics smuggling and association with known criminals in Italy.

Once the men were arrested, Italy would have 45 days to present evidence against them at extradition hearings, she said.

The United States and Italy ratified a new treaty last week facilitating extradition to either country in criminal investigations.

Law enforcement sources said the first four people wanted by Italian authorities would be arraigned in Newark, New Jersey.



Holidaymakers hope for rain

SYDNEY (R) — Australia's state-owned domestic airline is offering a free holiday if it rains for more than three days on any of its package tours lasting longer than a week. Trans Australia Airlines said Tuesday that a wet day meant rainfall of at least six millimetres between nine in the morning and three in the afternoon.

General Manager Frank Ball said the airline hoped the offer, the first of its kind in Australia, would increase annual sales by 30 per cent. The replacement holiday does not have to be to the same place.

Swiss elect first woman minister

BERNE (R) — The Swiss Parliament Tuesday for the first time chose a woman, 47-year-old Elisabeth Kopp, as a cabinet minister, 13 years after women won the vote at national level. Ms. Kopp, after swearing an oath before the speaker, told journalists: "This is a success not for me personally, but for all Swiss women engaged in politics." She was elected to the seven-strong federal council, which is both coalition government and corporate head of state, and succeeds Justice Minister Rudolf Friedrich, who is retiring for health reasons.

Begin leaves hospital

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Former Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who has lived as a recluse since retiring a year ago, returned home Tuesday from a Jerusalem hospital 12 days after undergoing a prostate operation.

Mr. Begin, 71, thanked the hospital staff but declined to talk to reporters before he was driven home. Reporters on the scene said he looked very thin. When Mr. Begin announced his surprise resignation last year there was wide speculation about his physical and emotional health. Aides said he was depressed over the death of his wife and high Israeli casualties in the Lebanon war.

4 babies die of wrong medicine

KLAGENFURT, Austria (AP) — A fourth baby died overnight because of mistakenly administered medicine in a hospital at Villach, in western Austria, and the pharmacist in charge was arrested, health authorities announced Monday. A total of six prematurely born babies showed signs of sodium poisoning after they were administered infusions of salt solution from flasks falsely labelled as glucose. The other two babies affected were described as in good condition by head physician Edelmut Tichy. He said they had not suffered brain damage and would not suffer from after effects following recovery.

Rock star 'pushed into marriage'

LONDON (AP) — Rock star Rod Stewart is quoted as saying he was pushed into marriage with Alana Hamilton and that they were never close. Now in the midst of divorce proceedings and "madly in love" with model Kelly Embury, Stewart told Woman magazine: "I married the wrong person. We were always miles apart. I think nine times out of ten, men have to be pushed into marriage and I was no different," he added. He says the couple sought help from marriage guidance counsellors, but it was no use.

Rare antelope threatened with extinction

MOSCOW (R) — A rare species of antelope which inhabits the Russian steppe is facing extinction because the animals keep plunging to their deaths into man-made canals. The Soviet daily Pravda reported Tuesday. It said thousands of saiga antelopes had recently drowned in one small canal in the Kalmyk region near the Caspian Sea because the waterway had been built across their traditional migrating route. The saiga is a much more primitive form of antelope than those found in the rest of Europe and of immense interest to zoologists. Pravda said Soviet authorities had already had to take strict measures to save the species from being wiped out by poachers.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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WATCH THOSE ENTRIES

Both vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH
♦ KQ7
♦ Q654
♦ J93
♦ 753

WEST EAST
♦ 9654 ♦ 10E3
♦ 108732 ♦ KJ
♦ K42 ♦ A276
♦ 8 ♦ A1092

SOUTH
♦ AJ2
♦ A9
♦ Q105
♦ KQJ64

The bidding:
East South West North
1 0 1 NT Pass 2 NT
Pass 3 NT Pass Pass

Opening lead: Two of 0.

No matter how easy the contract appears to be, plan for the worst. If the cards lie well, let that come as a pleasant surprise.

This hand is from a recent team match. The contract at both tables was three no trump, reached on auctions similar to the one shown. At both tables West dutifully led low from his honor in partner's suit. In one room the contract went down; in the other it was made.

The unsuccessful declarer played low from dummy. East made a spectacular guess when he inserted the

eight, and declarer woo. To protect against the possibility of a singleton ace of clubs with East, he crossed to dummy with a spade and led a club from the table. East played low and the jack woo, but the contract could no longer be made. The declarer had to come to two club tricks and three diamonds for down one.

At the other table South realized that a 4-1 club division could wreck his contract. If East was the delander with four clubs to the ace, declarer could still bring in the suit if he could find three entries to the board to lead clubs toward his hand.

Therefore, at trick one he inserted the nine of diamonds from dummy. East rose with the ace and declarer jettisoned the queen. Now there were three entries to the table — the jack of diamonds and the two high spades. Declarer put each of them to good use by leading clubs from dummy toward the closed hand. No matter what the defenders did, they could not prevent declarer from collecting four club tricks and his contract.

"Yet they, believe me, who await

No gifts from Chance, have conquer'd Fate."